APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,346—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	850	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	850	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.

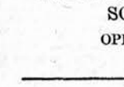
And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viz* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 14th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *viz* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

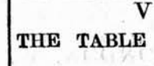
THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th June, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,000	On or about 30th June 1888.
BULIMBA	2,602	On or about 18th July 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 11-4 ; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums ; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VIVONE
THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

REDUCED PRICES.
Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits ; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy	BRANDY, *	...	,,	29	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit	BRANDY, **	...	,,	33	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY, ***	...	,,	37	0
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY, ****	...	,,	61	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY,	...	,,	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow	WHISKY,	...	,,	24	0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt A sound spirit		...	,,	24	0
TREACHER'S special Liqueur Glenlivet A genuine ripe old Whisky		...	,,	28	0
TREACHER'S Superior Old A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks	HOLLANDS,	...	per case.	31	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour	GIN,	...	,,	21	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit very superior	GIN,	...	,,	21	8
TREACHER'S London Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour	GIN,	...	,,	18	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	...	,,	24	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF
ILFORD DRY PLATES.
"Rapid, and Extra Rapid."
THE UNITED KINGDOM DRY PLATES.
Very Cheap, Good, and Reliable.
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.
STRIPPING FILMS ..... GELATINE SKINS.
"OPTIMUS" INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.
The perfect Plate and Print Washer and other Novelties.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,
BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,
NO. 73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE, BE ADDRESSED.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts. Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

RARE TEAS.
EXTRAORDINARY TEAS.
WONDERFUL TEAS.
SPRING CROP 1888.

WE have received a small consignment of these peerless and the most perfect TEAS that India can produce. It is needless to say anything beyond recommending these unrivalled Teas, which are simply superb in flavour. A real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

PRICES—In 1 lb. Air-tight Packets :

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA ..... per lb. Rs. 2-8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb. ,, 1-12

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis ; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.
Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallised Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

REDUCED PRICES.
LAST WEEK.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
(as performed 15 months ago).

One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.!

DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 1, 12, 8, 4.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.
SMOKING CONCERT.
FRIDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1888, AT 9 P. M.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Quartette.....“Thuringien Volkslied.”
Song.....“The Three Beggars.”
Mr. H. Wallick.
Recitation.....“Ellen McJones, Aberdeen.”
Mr. T. Stephenson.
Song.....
Mr. B. Thelenberg.
Recitation.....“The Brothers.”
Mr. A. Spilling.
Comic Song.....“The Brandy Pawnee Porter.”
Mr. H. O'Connor.

PART II.

Song.....“Shipmates.”
Mr. H. Wallick.
Musical Glasses.....“Home Sweet Home.”
Mr. G. Grant-Craig.
Recitation.....“Sultan of Botoo.”
Mr. T. Stephenson.
Comic Song.....“Killaloe.”
Mr. M. Purvis.
Song.....
Mr. B. Thelenberg.
Comic Song (Banjoe)..“Susannah.”
Mr. M. Purvis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain A. ROCCO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 28th June, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elp. Circle, Bombay, 28th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have received from my constituents TWO HALVES of Rs. 1000 bearing the numbers M76—19386 and M76—19389 each. I am ready to exchange any one of the two parts with the person who can give me the counterpart of either of them.

KULLIANJI KURSONLAL,
Mooiji Jaitha Market, Chowk.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindoo Burial Ground at Haines Road will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. of the 10th proximo.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract. The quantity of wood will be determined hereafter.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer,
Bombay, Public Health Department, 28th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
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PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SOONABAI widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road, and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Hoarjee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of July, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants, Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the cart called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest partof Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elit eof* Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

“CRITERION HOTEL”

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

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OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICES.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGONNATH DOKERMULL has CEASED to act as our Moonim in Bombay. We therefore call upon all persons, having claims against us or any contracts with us which have not been fulfilled or completed, to send in full particulars to us regarding such claims or contracts, respectively, at our office, situate at 367, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, on or before, 30th day of June, instant, after which date no such claims will be ADMITTED by us, the and no such contracts recognised as binding upon us.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1888.

HORMUCKROY AMLUCKCHUND.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. “Melpomene” the following goods of the best quality. The pricesare exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.

“Gent's best Waterproof umbrellas.”

“Best Feather Pillows.”

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.

“No. 1909-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.

In Madras.

Medium Cavalry and Hussars	125	339
Field Artillery	74	
Horse Artillery	140	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	274	603
Field Artillery	137	
Horse Artillery	192	

CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.

As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards ... 200

CLASS III—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.

In Bombay.

Field Artillery	37	382
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	282	
Total....	1,524	

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.”
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxer tion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gradually and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffert hese excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—“WALTER DE ROOS, London,” in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
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BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the “BOMBAY GAZETTE” Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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Bhowanugree Street, Surat.

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A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

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Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

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SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36
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Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

“We cannot speak too highly of it.”—LANCET.

“We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.”—MEDICAL REVIEW.

“The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course.”—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, “I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me.”

“Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed.”—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
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AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
No. 1, Extra Superior	.. Rs. 3 12
„ 2, Medium	.. „ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

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MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London. W. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. “Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera is Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Volunteer Club, Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Henry Balckow (s), from Persian Gulf ; D. Balduino (s), Genoa ; Narenta (s), Trieste ; Java (s), Zanzibar ; and Thibet (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yester day :—Naranta (s), for Marmagoa ; Rochliff (s) Dunkirk ; and Colaba (s), Calcutta. To-day :—Bangalore (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bheema and Rockcliff left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Domenico Balduino entered the dock yesterday.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. J. Barron, a common juror, was fined by Mr. Justice Scott Rs. 50 for non-attendance.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Wadhwan arrived here from Poona on Wednesday evening and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, Bori Bunder. His Highness was accompanied by thirty followers.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Gray (capt.), Graham, Provost, Lovett, Clifton and Richards *vs.* White.—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Savile, Dixon, Edwards, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Cobbold. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

A TIGRESS KILLED.—A tigress, measuring about four feet in length, was killed, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at a place called Ankurli, near the village of Candolim, in Salsette, while feasting on its prey. A correspondent, who sends us this information, asks whether or not licenses to possess arms ought not to be granted more largely to the people of this district ?

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Jail Road, west, touching the death of Aboobuker Emaumbux, aged 32 years. Deceased, who since the age of twelve years was subject to epileptic fits, and was of unsound mind, was supported by his father. On Monday evening last deceased was missed, and a search was made, but no trace of him could be found. On Wednesday last his body was found floating in a tank near his house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Gujoo Sackroo, aged 45 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Colaba. On the 16th April last, while unloading waggons laden with bales of unpressed cotton, one of them accidentally fell upon him, causing a compound fracture to his left leg, when he was removed to the hospital. On the 15th instant the leg was amputated, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a sepoy charged Hajee Goolab, an old Mahomedan, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The policeman, it appeared, took the old man into custody because he struck a girl with a stick. The Mahomedan denied having beaten the girl, and said he had merely driven her away from his shop, as she used to come and annoy him. He protested he had done no harm to the girl. The magistrate dismissed the case. He thought, if an assault had been committed, the child's parents should apply for a summons. It was not a case for the interference of the police.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Bhai Gopinath was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 3, from the person of a child three years old, the daughter of Janki, woman, on Sunday, the 24th instant. At about 6 p.m. on the date in question Janki, with the child in her arms, went to the fish market at the Null Bazaar. While there she felt some person pulling at her child's leg. On turning round she saw the accused standing close by, and one of the silver anklets missing. She accused the man of the theft, but he denied all knowledge of the article. A policeman arrested the accused, and on searching him found the silver anklet in his possession. The accused, on pleading guilty, and also admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. PETER'S CONCERT.—A school concert, under the musical direction of the organist of St. Peter's, Mr. Sidney G. Edwards, was given on Wednesday, at Mazagon. Mr. William A. Withey ably acted as accompanist. The programme was divided into two parts, separated by a pianoforte solo by Master Wilfred P. Dymond, a most pleasing feature of the entertainment. The first part began with "Rossini's Carnoval." In this part the solos of Percy Hildreth and W. Houston were much applauded, and John Willmer was deservedly encored for his rendering of "The Outlaw." He gave "The Smuggler" in return. In the second part, Frank Potter sang "Love Locks" admirably, and was encored, as was also Sidney G. Edwards for his "Marseillaise." The duet, "Peace to thy Spirit," by Frank and Willie Potter met with approval. The concert was a decided success.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Sona Gokee, a Hindoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing several gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, the property of a woman, named Luxmibai. The prisoner was acquainted with the complainant, who lived in Colaba, and on Monday, when alone in her room, broke open a box and stole the ornaments. He pawned them with a Marwaree, and then absconded to Oorun, returning after a few days. The matter had been reported to the police, and Sona was arrested. On the accused pleading guilty and admitting a previous conviction he was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

THEFT OF SUGAR.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged a woman, named Kishoo, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a quantity of sugar. The accused and another woman broke open a window of a godown in Mandvie and stole the sugar, which she filled in a bag, and then secreted in a basket. A sepoy knowing the character of the woman stopped her and found the sugar. In defence the accused said she found it on the ground, but on Mr. Guider pointing out that the sugar was clean and dry, the woman pleaded guilty. His worship ordered her husband, a labourer, to be placed before him. The man could not explain why his wife committed the theft. He admitted she gathered rags and bones, and added she had never been in trouble before. His Worship asked if the man would pay the fine were he to inflict one. The husband answered in the affirmative. His worship accordingly fined the women Rs. 5.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ramchandra Hari, officiating Kulkarni of the villages of Tambheri and Ghogargaon, taluka Rahuri, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore has contributed Rs. 500 towards the above Exhibition. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association Company have also subscribed a like sum.—*Poona Observer.*

THE PRESIDENCY MEDAL.—We understand that the Presidency Medal this year has been won by Corporal Pope, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, and that Sergeant Mawhood, Poona Volunteers, was second. It will be remembered that the Poona Volunteers won the medal last year.—*Ibid.*

MR. BHIMJEE AT GHAZIPUR.—Mr. Bhimjee, of Bombay, delivered an impressive and elaborate lecture, on the aims and objects of the National Congress, in the Town Hall garden, on Monday evening, to a large assembly. More than one hundred Mahomedans were present. Moulvi Mahomed Ali, vakil, and rais of the city, was in the chair. The Mahomedan gentlemen present sympathised with the movement, and promised co-operation.—*Morning Post.*

MR. H. E. M. JAMES'S BOOK.—The *Chinese Times*, reviewing the work on Manchuria, by Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Bombay Civil Service, says :—"Two books on China have recently appeared, which surpass alike the ordinary books of travel and the essays of amateur politicians. Not indeed since Wingrove Cooke flashed his search light into the obscurity of Chinese ways has anything so illuminating been published as Mr. James's work on Manchuria and Mr. Little's on the Yangtze gorges. And in the physical and material aspects of the Chinese problem, these two admirable writers not unworthily supplement the researches of Richthofen himself. And the two works form a most interesting and really instructive contrast to each other. The authors are both men of comparatively mature years, of liberal culture, and of long experience among Asiatics. But the experience of the one has been all in China, while that of the other has been in India, and consequently we have from their pens China from two different points of view. One gives the summing up of long observation, from which, however, the freshness has not evaporated ; the other supplies the vivid pictures which impress a stranger, but all rigidly rationalized and presented in a form which, while it interests and amuses us exceedingly, bears nothing flimsy, false, or distorted."

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

A GROOM, named Mokan Bhika, yesterday applied, through Mr. Hurryshunker, for a warrant against his wife, Doycoebai, on a charge of theft of ornaments, worth Rs. 215, and another against a man, named Rungoo Mawa, for enticing her away. The accused man was also a groom and had been a frequent visitor at the complainant's house. He was out of employment, and lived with complainant. On Wednesday, during Mokan's absence, both left the house with the ornaments. On Thursday morning he proceeded to Bandora station and there saw his wife in the train for Surat, while Mokan was in another carriage. He applied to the guard to detain his wife, but as he could not do so, the complainant now asked for a warrant to apprehend her.

His Worship asked to whom the ornaments belonged.

The man replied he had given them to his wife at his marriage.

His Worship wanted to know how he could charge her then with stealing her own ornaments.

The man said she might have given them to some one, or appropriated them. He was a poor man, and wanted his ornaments back.

His Worship : Just so. Do you want your wife back or only the ornaments ? If you got them, I suppose, you don't care two straws what becomes of the woman.

The applicant : Yes. I want my ornaments. (A laugh.) I don't care whether my wife comes back or not. (Laughter.)

His Worship remarked that they had apparently not lived very happily since their marriage.

The applicant replied that they had not.

Mr. Hurryshunker explained that the ornaments had not been given to the woman, as his client was too poor to afford such an expensive gift.

His Worship was of opinion the matter was one for reference to the caste. No criminal element had been shown on the face of the evidence, and he did not think the case one requiring the court to interfere in merely to regain the ornaments the applicant admitted he had no right to. Mr. Hurryshunker referred to the probability of the woman having been induced to run away by the man, Rungoo.

His Worship said the woman appeared to have acted of her own accord.

Mr. Hurryshunker submitted she ran away without the knowledge of her husband.

His Worship agreed to that, as he did not think she would have given him notice of her intentions. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hurryshunker urged that the woman had taken a metal watch which did not belong to her, and had been lent to the complainant.

His Worship remarked that the husband had only to write for it and it would probably be sent by the return post. (Laughter.) He did not think the woman would keep a watch when she was alleged to have more valuable property. His Worship said it was becoming a growing practice to make use of criminal courts to recover property taken in this way. He referred to a recent case where, after a great deal of trouble and expense, the parties, after believing they regained their property, would not lead evidence. The case fell through and the ornaments where made over to the alleged thieves. The Magistrate disposed of the application by referring the applicant to his caste, and if the application were renewed evidence would have to be given, and a sum of money deposited to defray the expenses of the accused persons from Surat. He Worship desired Mr. Hurryshunker to make a careful inquiry into the man's claims before applying again if he intended to do so. The more serious charge the applicant himself withdrew, that of enticing away.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

582—Tyabji and D—Hasham Hasson Bhicoo and others vs C A Turner and others—M H Khan and Crawford and B. (Part heard.)

587—T A Bland—Haji Fakir Mahomed bin Mahomed, Ismail vs Shaik Abdool bin Mahomed, &c.—Tyabji and D.

589—Hore C and B—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another vs Abdoolally Hassonally and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

25-88—In person.—Manilal Dhunji and another vs Goolamhoosen Vajir.—In person.

29-88—A F Turner.—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another.—H Bicknell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·632
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	356
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total for during month	8·07
year	10·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0·74

* From midnight to midnight.

EUGENE SUE, Peivat d'Anglemont, or any other purveyor of Paris horrors could hardly have discovered in the labyrinths of low life, which they described with such minuteness, anything more tragically sinister than an incident which lately occurred in a wine-shop. An itinerant fiddler, who had been temporarily engaged in the so-called orchestra of a dingy dancing-hall in the Rue de Charenton, was going home after midnight with a woman whose acquaintance he had made during his "engagement" in the tawdry Temple of Terpsichore. The woman insisted upon going into a wine tavern for the purpose of imbibing a horrible and suicidal compound known among the lower orders as the "midnight *absinthe*," or *absinthe demineuit*. This consists of pure *absinthe*, commingled, not with harmless water, but with strong white-wine, the habitual tippling of which is as certain to lead to lunacy as is indulgence in *absinthe* itself. The fiddler objected to the drink, and a dispute arose between him and the female, who pulled out a knife and stabbed the man in the arm. A few days later the ill-fated violinist expired in excruciating agony. The knife with which he had been stabbed was poisoned, but this was discovered too late. The woman has so far escaped from the hands of justice.

IT would seem (says *Truth*) that the attempt to rob Mdme. Patti at Craig-y-Nos was the result of a determined scheme to get hold of her jewels on the part of a gang entirely unconnected with the neighbourhood. The gang followed her to Buenos Ayres ; one of them communicated with the police, with the result that two of their number have been put in prison. The chief of the band is an Englishman, and he took up his residence at the Hotel de Paris. Another is a Spaniard, residing in Rosario. He paid the expenses of the gang from England. Failing to get her jewellery, their intention was to seize on her, and sequester her until a large ransom had been paid. During her stay at Buenos Ayres, detectives were lodged in the hotel where Mdme. Patti resided, and she never went out without being accompanied by one or two of them.

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"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

USING FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

THE trial of Tookaram Ramjee on a charge of having abetted the commission of the offence of forging and using as genuine a currency note for ten rupees by Vithul Sadashew, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott and the same common jury. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution in corroboration of the story told by Vithul Sadashew, the accomplice of the prisoner. Inspector Jones, who was in charge of the case, said that, in consequence of statements made to him by Vithul Sadashew and the prisoner, he and a number of policemen went to Marole, and in a house there found a bundle containing several dies, some pieces of paper, and a forged note for ten rupees. Prisoner and Vithal took witness to different shops in the city, where they had purchased the materials for making forged notes.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of aiding and abetting the making of the notes.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : I quite agree with the jury. I think you did participate in the making of the notes ; but at the same time I think the other man, Vithal Sadashew, was the prime mover. You were a tool in his hands ; and it would meet the ends of justice if I sentence you to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY BY CHINAMEN.

Wangsee, Honsee, Jahin Chai, Appo, Nampow, and Wansow, all Chinamen, were charged with having, on the 6th April last, committed the robbery of 125 sovereigns and five watches, the property of Chinkoo Antone Pereira ; with having on the same day extorted 125 sovereigns and five watches from Pereira, having, in order to commit such extortion, put Pereira in fear of death or grievous hurt ; and further with theft of 125 sovereigns and five watches. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said the case was in several respects a peculiar one. The six accused were all Chinese ; the witnesses who would be called for the prosecution were almost exclusively Chinamen ; and the learned counsel thought that the proceedings were more or less Chinese ; at any rate, they were of a nature which tallied with the accepted views among Europeans of Chinese customs and habits. The prisoners were a batch of fifteen or sixteen Chinamen who, on the 6th April last, were guilty of some very violent proceedings. They were the ringleaders in a daring robbery. On the morning of the 6th April last, there landed at the Mazagon Bunder a Christian Chinaman, named Chinkoo Antone Pereira. He was a Portuguese subject, and came from Mozambique to Bombay in a steamer of the B. I. Steam Navigation Company. He was by trade a carpenter, and had placed his trade in Quillimane for five or six years,and being a thrifty man had saved out of his earnings more than 125 sovereigns. With this money and five watches, he embarked from Mozambique in company of a Chinaman, named Wankoo, who would have been an important witness in the case, but who unfortunately died two or three days ago, and whose statements before the magistrate would be produced in evidence. The complainant and Wankoo went to a Chinaman's tea shop, and complainant made arrangements to lodge there. They afterwards went to the steamer, and brought ashore their boxes. While complainant put up at the shop of a man named Ankee, his companion took his box to and arranged to lodge at another shop. The complainant had with him at the time 125 sovereigns and five watches which had been entrusted to him for repair. At Ankee's shop there was a Chinaman, named Ouliao, who had known the complainant in China during his infancy. Shortly afterwards, the complainant and Ankee went to the shop of a rich Chinaman, named Thou Ving, to whom complainant delivered 50 sovereigns for the purpose of being remitted to China. He had also taken the five watches with him, but as the watchman was absent, the watches were brought back to Ankee's shop. After 5 p.m. that day, while complainant was on the premises, there drove up to the shop four or five victorias, the occupants being all Chinamen, of whom there were fifteen or sixteen. They immediately seized the complainant, took possession of his keys, opened his box, and appropriated its contents. They also searched the complainant and took possession of what he had on his person. They threatened to kill him if he did not give up all he had. Ankee asked the Chinese if they wanted the complainant's life or his money. They said they wanted all his money, and demanded to know where the balance of the money was kept. Ankee and complainant, being in fear of the robbers, confessed at last that 50 sovereigns had been given to Thou Ving for being remitted to China. Complainant and Ankee were then forced to accompany the Chinese to the shop of Thou Ving, from whom, by threats, they obtained the 50 sovereigns. The complainant was there, and stood weeping while the money was taken from Thou Ving. He was all the time in fear of his life. It was pretty generally known among the Chinese that the complainant had money in his possession ; and the accused, by threatening to take his life, forcibly obtained possession of it. The robbers had set up a pretence which the prosecution alleged was wholly without foundation. It was that the complainant had had something to do with some opium which was forfeited at Mozambique. Another curious circumstance in the case was that the complainant, continuing in fear of his life, did not stir out of the house for five or six days. He would have shut himself up for a longer period, but on the 12th April last, some of the robbers returned to the house with the intention of squeezing out something more from him if they could. They threatened him again ; but got nothing more. Complainant then sought the advice of one Sequeira, and made a report to the police which led to the present proceedings. Mr. Anderson said he thought the defence would try to make much of a statement the complainant had, in his confusion and alarm, made to the police at the time he reported the robbery. He had stated that he was robbed "yesterday ;" but the mistake was to be attributed to his great mental embarrassment and excitement. Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Chinkoo Antone Pereira, the complainant, a tolerably good-looking Chinaman, said he arrived in Bombay from Mozambique on the 6th of a month about two or three months ago with 125 sovereigns, the amount of his earnings as a ship's carpenter in the Portuguese Dockyard at Mozambique. He also brought with him five watches, one of which was is own, while the other four had been entrusted to him by friends for repair. A Chinaman named Wangkoo, accompanied witness from Mozambique to Bombay, and was acquainted with his affairs. They arrived in Bombay at 10 a.m., and went to a tea shop kept by two Chinamen, named Ankee and Ouliao. The latter knew witness in his infancy in China. After partaking of some sweetmeats which Ouliao gave them, they went on board the steamer to bring down their boxes on shore. Wangkoo took his luggage to another shop, while witness took his to Ankee's shop. Witnes came to Bombay for the purpose of going to China. He did not know anybody in Bombay ; Wangkoo did. After witness arrived at Ankee's shop about 3 p.m., Ouliao asked witness if he intended to send money to China. He answered in the affirmative ; and at Ouliao's suggestion they went and deposited 50 sovereigns with Thou Ving, a Chinese merchant of Bombay. There then remained 75 sovereigns in witness's box, which was kept in a larger box, which was locked. They reached Thou Ving's shop at 4 p.m., and witness, in Ouliao's presence, handed Thou Ving 50 sovereigns. A Chinaman, named Tuttchoo, was present in the shop at the time. Witness asked. Thou Ving to remit the money to China. He said he would do so on the departure of the next China mail. Witness had also taken with him the five watches, but as the watch-maker was absent at the time, he and Ouliao returned home in a carriage with the watches. On the way they bought a bottle of liquor from a Parsee named Ardasir, and they reached Ankee's shop about 6 p.m., when witness had on his person the five watches, two half sovereigns, a silver chain, with tiger's claws attached to it, a rupee, and two keys. Soon afterwards five victorias, occupied by Chinamen, drove up to the house. They all came up to the first floor in Ankee's shop, and sat in Ankee's bed. There were present, besides witness, Ankee, Ouliao, and Wankoo. The six accused were among them. They asked witness whence he came from, and he answered he had come from Mozambique. The first accused said to witness, "I gave you opium 50 lbs. in weight." Witness said he had not taken any. The second accused then caught witness from behind, the third and fourth seized him by his arms, and the sixth seized him by his clothes. The fifth accused did nothing. The first accused took the keys from witness and opened his box. His clothes were taken out and examined. The first accused took up the box containing the 75 sovereigns that remained in witness's possession. The first accused put into his pocket the bundle containing the sovereigns. They searched witness, and divested him of what he had on his person. Besides the accused there were six other Chinamen who took a part in the plunder. In answer to the first accused, witness said he had no more money. The second and sixth accused then drew out knives from their respective waists, and threatened to strike witness. Ouliao interceded, and, addressing the accused, said "Don't strike him ; money will be paid." On Ankee saying that 50 sovereigns were kept with Thou Ving, the accused caught hold of witness by his wrists, and forced him to accompany them to Thou Ving's shop. They drove thither in the carriages. The first and second accused threatened to stab witness if he made any noise. They went into Thou Ving's shop. Ouliao had some conversation with Thou Ving, who took out the 50 sovereigns and placed them on a table. Ouliao said to witness :—"Take this money, which is yours." So saying, he made over the money to the first accused, who took possession of it. Witness was afraid to say anything against the proceeding, because he was in fear of his life. The first two accused then pushed him downstairs, and made him enter the carriage. Some of the accused accompanied witness to Ankee's shop ; and threatened to kill him if he came downstairs. Witness remained in the shop five or six days, weeping and taking no food during the time. Five or six days later, two Chinamen came to the shop and said witness had more money with him. They demanded 200 sovereigns. Witness tried to run away from them ; but they followed him. He finally went to the house of a Portuguese at Mazagon. He was standing in front of a church, and he asked witness why he was running away. He stated his case, and was taken by the Portuguese to a European officer, to whom he made a report.

An this stage, the court adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Bombay season reports are published for the week ending 26th June :—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy. Rain wanted. River Kotri 25th, 10 feet 8 inches, against 11 feet 7 inches corresponding date last year. Sowings continue in Sehwan ; transplanting in Jerruck and Shahbandar not complete. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif preparations checked by abnormally low inundation. River 8 feet, or 3 7-12 feet less than average seven previous years.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly over ; kharif cultivation in progress. Deficiency of water in canals owing to lowness of river. Agricultural stock healthy, except in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Want of water general,owing to fall in the Indus, will cause serious loss, unless river rises soon.

Ahmedabad.—Slight rain throughout the district maximum 1 inch 25 cents in Parantij, minimum 4 cents in Sanand. Ploughing begun. Cholera disappeared in most localities.

Panch Mahals.—Rain Kolal 4, Halol 43, Dohad 8 cents ; total up to the 25th : Godhra 94, Halol 1 inch 4 cents, Dohad 36, Jhalod 39 cents ; rain badly wanted. Fodder scarce. Cloudy weather. Cholera in two villages of Halol and two of Godhra, 1 case fatal. Wheat 21, bajri 27, maize 33 lbs.

Kaira.—Rain 82 cents in Kapadvanj, 80 cents in Thasra, 16 cents in Anand, 5 cents in Nadiad, 37 cents in Kaira. Sowings going on in parts of Nadiad and Kapadvanj Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Matar Taluka. Bajri 26, rice 21, and wheat 22 pounds.

Broach.—Rain maximum 32 cents Broach, minimum nil Hansot ; total maximum 2 inches 11 cents Hansot ; minimum 74 cents Amod ; rain falling in Broach to-day. Fodder scarce throughout district. Cholera abating, but continues in city and talukas. Prices normal.

Surat.—Rain maximum 6 inches 87 cents in Jalalpor, minimum 4 cents in Surat Camp ; total maximum 10 inches 87 cents in Jalalpor, minimum 1 inch 16 cents in Surat Camp. Ploughing nearly completed in all talukas. Sowing in progress in six talukas, but retarded owing to want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in some talukas ; agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district, except the Jalalpor Taluka; 427 cases and 236 deaths.

Nasik.—Sowing retarded for want of rain generally throughout the district. Cattle-disease slightly prevails in Baglan Taluka. Prices rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 20th and 24th ; 3 inches 50 cents, total 9 inches 91 cents, being 8 inches 92 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3 deg. warm on 20th, nil on 21st and 26th, 2 deg. cool on 22nd, 1 deg. cool on 23rd, and 1 deg. warm on 24th and 25th. Vapour in air normal from 20th to 24th and excessive on 25th and 26th. Abnormal wind northerly on 20th, afterwards easterly. Thunder on 21st ; thunder storm on 22nd.

Thana.—Rain 2 inches 56 cents, total 11 inches 34 cents. Sowing of kharif nearly finished. Transplanting of rice retarded for want of rain. Cholera throughout the district ; cases 435, fatal 278. Agricultural stock good. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 25th June, 1888).— Rain 3 inches 9 cents, total 14 inches 32 cents. Slight cholera in Pen and Panvel Talukas. Transplantation retarded, owing to insufficient rains. Rice, second sort, 26¾, and tur dal, 20½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 57 cents, total 21 inches 51 cents ; maximum at Devgad 17 inches 78 cents., minimum at Ratnagiri 1 inch 57 cents. Sowing retarded, owing to want of rain in Ratnagiri, Sangameshvar, and Rajapur ; young crops healthy. Slight cholera round Ratnagiri ; case 36, fatal 7.

Poona.—Rain maximum 3 inches 97 cents in Peta Ambegaon ; in Poona only 14 cents ; more rain wanted everywhere, especially in Poona. Sowing of Kharif in progress in places only. Agricultural stock good ; scarcity of fodder in Khed, Purandhar, Peta Mulshi, and Maval. Health fair. Bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain general, but insufficient. Sowing operations undertaken only in very few places where there has been good rainfall. Rain 1 inch and 2 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain Sholapur 2 inches 34 cents, total 9 inches 37 cents ; maximum at Madha 2 inches 75 cents, and minimum at Malsiras 35 cents ; rain generally insufficient, particularly in Karmala and Sangola Talukas. Sowing operations commenced in parts of Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, and Malsiras Talukas. Agricultural stock generally good.

Satara.—Rain Satara 30 cents ; in talukas maximum Javli 5 inches 1 cent, maximum Patan 8 cents. Ploughing nearly completed ; more rain much wanted for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain 88 cents, total 4 inches 89 cents ; rain general, except in Muddebihal, Bijapur, and Hungund. Sowing of kharif in progress ; agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 10 cents, total 10 inches 20 cents ; elsewhere from 3 inches 17 cents at Khanapur to 42 cents at Athni ; more rain wanted. Kharif sowing in progress ; rice and sugarcane good. Cholera in Sampgaon. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain generally sufficient, 1 inch 80 cents, total 10 inches 14 cents. Rice sowing nearly completed, and sugarcane crops good in Western talukas ; lands being prepared for late crops ; cotton being sown in Ranebennur. Cholera in Dharwar.

Kanara.—Rain 4 inches 53 cents, Rice plants thriving ; weeding and transplanting continue. Cholera, Haliyal Taluka, 5 cases, 5 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 26 cents, total 4 inches 89 cents. Sowing operations in parts of Halar, where it rained ; ploughing for kharif in progress. Agricultural stock tolerably good ; scarcity of fodder in some villages under Jetpur and Junagad.

Wadhwan.— Rain 20 cents, total 3 inches 75 cents. Sowing begun.

Baroda.—No rain. Cholera more or less present throughout Baroda territory ; 42 deaths from it in Baroda City. In some parts cultivation commenced. Agricultural stock good ; scarcity of fodder in some parts of Kodinar and Okhamandal. Bajri 23, wheat 17, rice 20 pounds.

General Remarks.—River low in Sind. Rainfall generally insufficient, except in Dharwar, Bijapur, and Kanara. Agricultural operations progressing in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda ; but retarded generally by want of rain. Fodder scarce in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Poona, and Kathiawar.

A PRIVATE letter from Askhabad describes that city as having undergone such a change during the last three years that anybody returning to it after an absence of that duration would not know the place. There are now five well-built and well-paved streets, the pavements of which are lined with blooming acacia trees. There is a handsome and commodious railway station, from which a good road leads to the bazaars. The streets are parallel to each other, and the blocks rectangularly built. Between the railway station and the town a fine public garden, covering an area of 26 acres, has been laid out. The population is about 20,000, exclusive of the garrison, which the writer describes as small, without, however, giving any figure. It is pleasant, a correspondent remarks, to have this evidence that a certain amount of civilization really follows in the wake of Russia's advance in Asia.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MISSIONARY WORK IN MADRAS.

THERE are, in Coimbatore, Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions, the latter consisting of four denominations, *viz*, London, Lutheran, American and Wesleyan. In this district, Christianity was first taught more than two and a half centuries ago. As usual, the Jesuits were first in the field, and gained many converts. The state of the country in the seventeenth century made their venture a risk, but they soon established themselves in Karur and Erode, and afterwards Satyamangalam became the local head-quarters when a large number of weavers and castemen were converted. For nearly forty years all went smoothly, and then the Roman Catholics were subjected to persecution, which continued for some years. With these troubles, hostilities with Mysore broke out, so that missionaries and converts alike were driven to the pestilent jungles as a refuge from the more terrible inhumanity of man. When peace was restored in 1658, the missionaries were worn out with privations, and one eminent among them, Emmanuel Martinez, succumbed, after thirty-one years' service. In 1662 there were fifteen churches in Satyamangalam within a moderate area, and a few years after there were 130 Christian villages or hamlets with twenty-three central churches, protected by the Mysore authorities. Other towns were converted and Karumathampatti was managed directly by the superior of the Madura Mission, a fact which attests its importance, while the priests of Andiyur claimed to have converted a tribe of the wandering salt traders called Lambadis. But there were again misfortunes, brought on by the Maharattas. For nearly three-quarters of a century nothing was heard about the Coimbatore Churches until 1739, when the Bull of Clement XII prohibiting certain Hindu customs, till then tolerated, caused dissensions and the apostacy of many caste converts. Other disasters succeeded, and disease and death did their work. But still the ranks were filled, or partially so, until 1845, when the Coimbatore Mission was formed into a distinct mission in charge of the French priests. In 1850 it was made a bishopric, with head-quarters finally at Coimbatore. The Mission is a Tamil Mission, and includes the Nilgiris and part of Cochin and Palghat. There is a convent at Coimbatore of European and another of Native Nuns, also a seminary for training native youths for the priesthood, and school for boys and girls. There is further a Catholic Agricultural Orphanage at Chinnapalaiyam, established in 1866. The land was once a waste infested with tigers and other wiid beasts. At first there was much trouble to protect the inmates and cattle against these dangerous neighbours. This waste land, granted by Government, was enlarged by some surrounding lands bought by the Catholic Mission. The whole is now under cultivation, and some portions have been given to the orphans, who, as they are of age to get married, are provided with houses, tools and other agricultural implements. This orphanage now numbers one hundred and seventy-eight boys and girls, the former are under the supervision of a Catholic missionary, while the latter are under the care of Native nuns. The boys are taught various trades and receive elementary education. There are 10 stations, 1 Bishop, 14 European Priests, 4 Native Priests, 10 Catechists, 3 European Nuns, 30 Native Nuns, 11,000 Christians, 60 Catechumens, 12 Boys' schools, and 4 Girls' schools. The London Mission at Coimbatore was started in 1830. The Rev. W. Addis was the father of this mission. Work has been carried on chiefly in the Coimbatore and Erode Taluqs. The other stations have received little attention from wants of funds. The next Protestant institution is the Evangelical Leipzig Lutheran Mission with a small scale of works and then come the American Madura Mission and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, whose work is small. The latter has a male and female orphanage at Karur. The boys receive an industrial training, and the girls domestic education.—*Madras Times.*

THE STAMP ACT IN BURMA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper :—"The extraordinary negligence which has been shown in the working of the Stamp Act in the past few years in Burma, and the very loose provisions of the Act itself, would seem to be proved by the fact that something like 130 cases for breach of the stamp laws have been instituted by the Public Prosecutor in the last few days. Most of these are against certain employes of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, where it seems to have been the custom to issue shipping orders, which ought to bear a stamp of one anna, unstamped, and for employes to sign for their salaries unstamped receipts. The Flotilla Company still issue mates' receipts or bills of lading for goods shipped by them, and which the Stamp Act says should be stamped four annas each on plain paper. No secret is made of the practice it has been going on for years and is still going on. There seems no provision in the Stamp Act by which the Collector or any one deputed by him can call upon firms known to be violating the provisions of the Stamp Act to refrain from doing so, or under which searches can be made for unstamped documents under which, as they are issued by the thousand every week, the revenue is certainly defrauded of thousands of rupees monthly in Burma. The Stamp Act would seem to require revision, for it seems to be unworkable here. In other cases when the revenue is endangered, notably in the Excise and Opium Acts, the provisions are stringent, searches can be made, informers rewarded out of fines, and care taken of Government interests. In the Stamp Act everything is left to chance and the production of an unstamped instrument before some judge or magistrate. At a time like the present, when a new and unpopular tax like the revenue tax is being enforced, it is not pleasant to hear that stamp revenue is as neglected as it is in Burma in so many thousands of cases."

BENGAL.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE PORT RULES.—Mr. H. T. Burke, chief officer of the s.s. Electrician, was charged with working cargo through a hatchway with only a portion of the hatches off, and the portion left on not properly fastened, in contravention of the Port Rules for the protection of life. Accused urged that owing to the rain, half of the hatches were on, but they were properly fastened. Inspector Driscoll stated that on Saturday the vessel was taking in cargo, when a sling struck the hatches, which were on at the time without being properly fastened. The consequence was that the hatches fell into the hold, and struck two men who were working down below. If the hatches had been properly secured, they would not have fallen. Accused urged that the hatches were on cross-beams and fitted into cleats of iron. The hatches fell through the carelessness of the men working, and when he was at breakfast, or the accident would not have occurred. He was not aware of the rules. Inspector

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A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property with the Ginning Factory, Engines, &c., thereon standing and situate at Chalisgaum, Zilla Khandesh.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms at No. 4 Forbes and Meadows streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Virpar Dewjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nurseybhoy Jaitha (now an insolvent) and of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, the following immoveable & moveable properties viz. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four acres, and thirty-Gunthas or thereabouts, situate in Chalisgaum in the Khandesh Zilla, in the registration sub-district of Chalisgaum bearing No. 271, which said land is bounded on the north by property bearing survey No. 273, on the south by a public road, on the east by property survey No. 217 granted to the Kachari, and on the west also by property bearing survey No. 273 which said hereditaments are now in the possession and occupation of the said Mortgagee, together with all Mills factories buildings, steam engines, boilers, mill gear, mill wright work fixed and moveable machinery implements and utensils, now standing lying or being thereon.

And on the same day and at the same time, immediately on the conclusion of the sale aforesaid, by the order of the same mortgagee and on account and risk of the same mortgagor and his said assign.

The working stock of the said mortgaged hereditaments and premises consisting of a boiler, firewood, coal, and other stores (if any).

The property is now on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises on applying to the mortgagee's man in charge thereof at Chalisgaum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee and Rustim, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office No. 27 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their said office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 29.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morton Maju and Co's Tea Emporium, on account of the concerned, a few consignments of English goods, consisting of kerosine oil, wall, table and hanging lamps, oleographs in gilt frames handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, also substantial bentwood furniture, such as chairs, tables sofas, garden benches and chairs, fireproof safes of sizes, with Chubb's patent locks, and stands, &c.

The property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee, consisting of wearing apparel, carpets, table and bed linen, books, ladies' gold watches with chains, and pendants rings, earrings, brooches, lockets, coral necklaces, scarf pin, tin-boxes, portmanteaus, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Balsram Nundram, consisting of glass door cupboards, boxes, chairs, gold chains, copper, brass and silver pots, brass scale, wearing apparel, shawls, carpets, pictures, benches and sundry articles.

With reference to the effects of Balaram Nundram above advertised for sale, all persons having any claims against the same are required to send particulars thereof to the Administrator-General before SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, after which no claim will be entertained, and the effects will be sold off as advertised.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 " white scarfs,
5 " " Jacconets,
5 " " shirtings.
65 kegs patent wrought iron strong rose nails, T brand, sharp points, 1½ to 7 inches.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Ancona—
P. & Co. 4459—1 case printing materials.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram,
1 " brougham.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 light and strong buggy.
1 serviceable pony-cart.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Railway Station, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size aviary with beautiful birds, one double and one single-poled tent, one strong built dog-cart, &c.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT MAGOOT MADLY, NEAR MAHIM.

On TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Kevul Munjee and Masing Asla, the son and heir of the late Asla Juggonathjee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Jenardhunjee Atmaram Seth, the mortgagor.

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing by admeasurement 8,765 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 759, situate at Moogat Madly in Mahim, and is called or known by the name of Moolanachi Khar, and bounded on the east by the field of Nillajee Bhivjee, on the west by the field of Bhicajee Heerajee, on the north by the field of Janardhun Runchor, and on the south by the field of Nana Kesajee

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 29.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

Hunyadi János.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

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WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday according to Reuter's financial telegram, which also quotes Silver unaltered at 43 3-16d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were steady at 67⅞; but in the other denomination there was an advance of ⅛ per cent. at £70⅜. Indian Sterling loan was ¼ higher, at 106½. The Exchange Bank's buying rates on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher at 1s. 3 15-16d. The Chartered and the Mercantile Bank shares had advanced 10s., say to £25 and £18 10s., respectively. The Council Bill allotments resulted in Rs. 14,500 being sold on Calcutta; Rs. 13,80,000 on Bombay; and 2 lakhs on Madras, in all Rs. 30,000 over the amount offered, at 1s. 4 5-32d., a rate which, though no higher than the extreme price realized at for the extra allotments on Monday, shows an advance of 3-32d. upon last week's sales. Thirty lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday.

A decline of 3d. per quarter in 15 per cent. Liverpool quality of Linseed, to arrive, *via* the Canal, is reported; but other quotations come unchanged, the tone of the market being called quiet. Rapeseed continued dull, but without change in rates. Wheat also was still dull; but Club No. 2 is made 3d. per quarter higher, other kinds being quoted as before.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, the sales for the day having again reached only 10,000 bales, but, including, at 1,200 bales, a much larger proportion of Surats, the market for these having been steady. Ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 5 9-16d.; but in Surats there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Good Fair Oomrawuttee, and in all the three grades of Dhollera quoted American Arrivals were unchanged for the most distant deliveries; 1-32d. higher for August-September; and 1-64d. up in all other positions. Manchester was firm at last quotations.

The spot price declined 1-16 in New York yesterday, say to 10¼ cents; and August Futures receded 12 points to 10·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the comparative figures for three years now stand as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wednesday's Receipts..	1,000	1,300	1,400
Four days' do. ...	11,000	3,000	9,800
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ..	5,383,000	5,187,200	5,291,000

The demand from local spinners which we noticed yesterday has continued, though rather less actively to-day, and we have again to report a considerable business for the time of year in our Cotton Market. Demand has again run principally in Oomra growths, and purchases of Jalgaum and Karanja, aggregating some 2,000 bales, have been reported at Rs. 198 and Rs. 208, respectively. Dharwar has also been again in favour and has been taken to the extent of 750 bales or so, at Rs. 203-4½; the other principal purchases having been of Bengals at Rs. 190-93; and Untni at Rs. 174 per candy. From exporters there has been little or no demand.

WHEAT.—The inquiry which has been lately felt for this staple has tailed off a good deal, and we have had a decidedly quiet market to-day, with only a small business passing. We make no change in quotations, however, which may be taken the same as before, all round.

SEEDS also have been a rather inanimate market to-day, few transactions in any description having transpired; but the tone is rather steady than otherwise, and prices are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,659 bales.
Wheat	21,279 cwts.
Linseed	5,527 "
Rapeseed	8,302 "
Poppyseed	747 "

FREIGHTS.—We have nothing fresh to report regarding this market, the tone of which keeps dull, with our last quotations barely maintained.

EXCHANGE was rather firm than otherwise in the morning, and Wire Transfer was done for August at 1s. 4 5-32d., while one bank was reported to have sold about £25,000 of Demand Paper at the same rate mainly to native remitters; we also hear that some £45,000 of ready Telegraphic was placed in Calcutta at 1s. 4 5-32d. Thereafter, advices from China coming weaker, our market became easier, and we closed quiet with rates 1-32d. lower. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was placed this afternoon at 1s. 4 7-32d.; but very few Mercantile Bills are coming out.

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 4 7-32d. to ¼d.	"
Francs do.	...1·71½ to ½	"

The Weekly Official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 20th June, 1888 ...	50,87,312
Silver received during the week	8,68,646
	59,55,958
New coin paid during the week	17,00,010
Silver belonging to private individuals.....	42,55,948
	6,61,143
Last week	49,17,091
	58,69,185

GOVERNMENT PAPER was pretty steady at 100 5-16 for money and this account during the greater part of the day; but in presence of a number of sellers the rate gave way ⅛ per cent., and at closing 100⅜ was quoted; and 99⅝ to 15-16 for the July account. 105 is the nominal rate for the other Paper.

SHARES.—There has been some return of activity to this market to-day, and a fair amount of business has been reported in Mill and Press shares. Prices of the former have generally moved upwards when rates have been tested by fresh transactions; but the movement of the latter has in most cases been the other way. Jevraz Balloo Mill shares have advanced Rs. 17½; Mahaluckshmi, and Western India, Rs. 15 each; Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 12; City of Bombay and Liverpool, Rs. 10 each; People of India, Rs. 7½; and Gordon, Maneckji Petit, and Ripon, Rs. 2½ each. On the other hand, Queen have declined Rs. 40; Swadeshi, Rs. 15; Presidency, Rs. 10; and Imperial, and Berar Manufacturing, Rs. 5 each. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 10 lower; and Colaba are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma, first issue, are Rs. 25, and second issue, Rs. 5, lower.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROWN—June 22, at 13, Crooked Lane, Calcutta, the wife of J G Vincent-Brown, of a son.

GREGORY—June 23, at Ghazipur, the wife of G M Gregory, of a son.

LANCASTER—June 25, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Mr P J Lancaster, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—June 22, at Ahmednagar, Marian, the beloved wife of Quarter-Master Cameron, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

COURTNEY—June 19, at Chunar, the late pensioned Conductor John Courtney, aged 84 years and 6 days.

FISHER—June 19, at Mussoorie, after a long and weary illness, Agnes Lilian (Lily), the dearly-loved child of W R Fisher, Forest Department, aged 7 years and 8 months.

HOWELL—June 23, at Salem, of acute diarrhœa, Claude, the darling son of Charles Price and Mary Howell, aged 9 months and 7 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

YESTERDAY a proposal to allocate a sum of money to erect one of the six local hospitals which the Corporation decided four years ago were necessary as a provision against outbreaks of epidemics in the city was the subject of much debate and very strenuous resistance. The urgent need of providing the skeleton of small buildings suitable for the segregation of the sick in proximity to the crowded quarters where cholera or small-pox or other epidemic breaks out was fully recognised previous to 1884. The problem was to find the best means of providing against the spread amongst the population of the city when exposed to an outbreak which would overtax the resources of the regular hospitals. The question was gone into and all the facts taken into consideration by a committee appointed in April 1884 in accordance with a request conveyed in a letter from Government in the previous March, asking that provision should be made for the treatment of cholera and small-pox in local hospitals. Dr. Blanc in proposing the appointment of the committee said that the necessity for providing special hospitals was pressing. In the previous year, when cholera broke out, the executive had to improvise the means of stopping the mortality daily occurring, and a sum of Rs. 22,000 was expended. In the year before that there had also been an epidemic involving heavy expenditure; and in 1881, when small-pox was raging, a large outlay had to be incurred to check the epidemic. It was felt to be impossible in a civilized city to allow people suffering from infectious diseases to go about the streets, nor was it safe to permit persons suffering from cholera to die untended in the crowded lodging houses spreading the disease broadcast. The committee then appointed, in consultation with Mr. Ollivant came to the conclusion that six hospitals should be provided, one in the larger sub-divisions of Bombay, to give accommodation at starting for thirty patients each. The hospitals were to be of the simplest possible structure, consisting of a plinth, a tiled roof supported on iron columns, the walls to be of matting which could be burned when they had served their temporary purpose. A proper water-supply and arrangements for disinfecting were also contemplated. To still further limit the expense it was suggested that the permanent staff should be very small—temporary assistance to be engaged when required, the regular attendants being utilised by the Sanitary Department when the hospitals were unused. It was foreseen that it might be difficult to find suitable sites at a reasonable cost, and various suggestions were made. The estimate for the six cholera hospitals came to Rs. 1,43,750, while Rs. 27,700 was to provide a small-pox hospital on the Arthur Road. The report of the committee embodying these suggestions was presented to the Town Council and to the Corporation in October 1884, and was adopted. The Town Council recommended that a grant should be made for the immediate construction of one of the hospitals. The Corporation voted the grant and in the same year voted the money for a small-pox hospital on the Arthur Road. The proposal to provide the city with cholera and small-pox hospitals was therefore after due and prolonged consideration fully accepted and agreed to. But during the four years which have elapsed, little has been done to procure the sites and build the hospitals. One cholera hospital out of the six has been erected and the small-pox hospital is in hand. Yesterday it was a question of voting the money for a second of the six cholera hospitals.

The possible danger which may lurk in such buildings need not be ignored. The alternative is the erection of a large hospital at some distance from the city to which patients could be taken in ambulances when their removal is desirable. Here we come at once upon the difficulty, to surmount which was the special object of localising the hospitals. The objection of the sick to go to any considerable distance, especially to a large hospital of the kind proposed, inevitably clouded over with vague terrors in the popular mind, would render it impossible to segregate the sick from the healthy, which is the great purpose in view. The choice does not lie between a large and well appointed hospital at a safe distance from the city, and small hospitals in the midst of the population. It lies between the promiscuous mingling of sick and well in crowded tenement houses, and the treatment of sufferers near at hand in little temporary erections, the walls and fittings of which can be disposed of by burning when the emergency is over. The difficulty of exercising effective supervision over the population so as to isolate the sick and stop the spread of an epidemic is at all times great. It would become insuperable unless the place of refuge be provided close at hand, and in a form which gives confidence to those who are to be induced to enter it. In Leicester, where the townspeople have insanely refused to have anything to do with vaccination as a preventive against small-pox, they have willingly submitted themselves to a rigorous system of supervision which would be burdensome and even intolerable to any population not under the influence of a strong fanaticism in regard to matters sanitary. Last November five cases of small-pox occurred in one house in that town—which is one of forty-nine English towns where there is compulsory notification of infectious cases, and every sanitary law and registration is rigorously enforced. Not only were the five persons attacked immediately seized and removed to a hospital by the municipal authorities, but every one else in the house was removed and all submitted to a voluntary quarantine. It is of course possible to stamp out disease when measures so thorough are unflinchingly carried out. But Bombay is not Leicester, and we must deal with those suffering from infectious disease under the conditions which will produce the minimum of friction and evasion. The main purpose which the hospitals are intended to fulfil is the segregation of the sick so as to prevent the spread of disease. In the native town a person stricken with small-pox is not regarded as a source of danger; the disease is regarded as an evidence of the displeasure of the goddess of small-pox, who will smite whom she will, and leave untouched those who have given no particular cause of offence. Relations, friends and neighbours come and go; often thirty people sit and sleep contentedly in a room containing a patient suffering from the worst form of confluent small-pox. It is not always easy to overcome the reluctance of relatives to allow a patient to be removed to a distant hospital, but there would be no great objection to the sick being tended in a building in the immediate neighbourhood when they would be within reach of inquiry. In cases of cholera it is an ascertained fact that a long journey before treatment is in most cases fatal. That was one of the strongest of the determining causes which decided the committee to recommend that the sites for the temporary hospitals should be so far as possible secured in crowded localities.

This question of local *versus* distant hospitals was raised by Dr. Arnott last week, and was argued ably and fully in favour of the more distant. Dr. Arnott was not aware of the special local circumstances which induced the Corporation to come to a decision in a sense different from that which he rightly enough on *a priori* grounds approved. Yesterday Dr. Waters showed that the fear of a cholera hospital as a centre of contagion was not consistent with the well-founded conviction of the majority of Indian pathologists that cholera is not contagious. That there should be a difference of opinion on this aspect of the question is not a matter of surprise or regret. But it is different when confusion is brought into Municipal councils by a difference of opinion which cannot be accounted for on the principle *quot homines tot sententiæ*. This is what happened, or very nearly happened, yesterday. The report of the committee of the Corporation that for six months in 1884 studied the question of the best means of providing cholera hospitals to protect the population from the worst effects of sudden epidemics, was signed, *inter alia*, by Dr. Blaney. The report was presented to the Corporation by Dr. Blaney, who endorsed its recommendations and moved that a grant should be made forthwith to begin the construction of cholera hospitals "so that the Government and European States might see that the Corporation was willing to do its utmost and prevent the transmission of cholera to other parts of the world." Well, this same doctor yesterday vehemently opposed the grant of money for the second of these cholera hospitals—after a lapse of four years—on the ground that such hospitals are a source of danger to the health of the general community. Beyond and above certain plausible objections to the particular site selected—the only one available for that quarter of the city—the gravamen of the case urged against the cholera hospitals by the very man who had proposed to the committee that they should be erected, was that they are not needed and that if erected they will be a danger to the public health. Had it not been that there were present on the Corporation members who understood all the gravity of a retrogressive step in this question—vital to the health and to the reputation of the city and port of Bombay—the policy entered upon deliberately by the Corporation itself, in concurrence with the Government, would have been abandoned in mere panic and misapprehension. As it was, the Corporation very nearly permitted itself to be surprised into an act of suicidal folly; the determination to adhere to the policy of providing against the spread of epidemics was made good by a majority of only two votes.

"IT is the pace that kills" is apparently the accepted maxim of Mr. T. Sutherland, M. P., in dealing with suggestions to increase the speed of the P. & O. steamers in eastern and southern waters. In the course of his interesting speech to the assembled shareholders in the beginning of this month, the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company dealt with two important questions, the first being the policy of selling off at a loss steamers which, though sound and seaworthy, are no longer abreast of present developments in construction and machinery, and replacing them by new vessels at £200,000 a piece, and the second, that of the degree of speed which in the interest of the Company ought to be maintained. The four "Jubilee" steamers—so called because they were added to the fleet last year at a cost of £800,000, an immense sum—replaced good steamers built some ten or twelve years ago which were sold, in one case at least, at the price of old iron. The reconstruction of those vessels had been recommended in pamphlets and placards as a measure of economy, but the Directors found that the cost of reconstruction amounted in the case of one steamer to £80,000, a sum which, large as it was, did not secure for the Company a vessel equal in tonnage or sailing capacity to one built on the newer lines and fitted with the newest fashion of machinery. So it was determined to build afresh, and part with the old steamers for what they might fetch. This policy had been forced on the Company in spite of strong inducements to avoid the heavier outlay. The four Jubilee vessels have a tonnage amounting to 26,000; and one of them, the Britannia, has been able to make the voyage from Brindisi to Adelaide in twenty-five-and-a-half days—a week under the contract time, thirty-two-and-a-half days. When this aspect of the case is shown to us the hope is excited that the accepted policy of the Peninsular and Oriental Company will provide a fleet of steamers which will greatly abridge the time occupied on the voyage from Bombay to Brindisi. But that hope is disappointed when we find Mr. Sutherland going on to declare that high speed does not pay in these seas, whatever it may do on the Atlantic. He holds that in the Indian, China and Australian trade high speed vessels can only be run at the cost of their owners, and he predicts financial disaster to the Company which endeavours to outdo its rivals in the matter of fast steaming. If this be so, we may ask why the Britannia and her sister Jubilee ships have been built for speed, and why the Chairman takes pride in the fact that the Britannia accomplished the voyage out a week under the contract time? Whatever the answer may be it cannot diminish the disappointment of finding that two steamers now under construction, which are intended particularly for the Indian service, are to be a thousand tons smaller than the vessels intended for the Australian line. It is true that Mr. Sutherland holds out the hope that the Peninsular and the Oriental, as the new steamers are to be called, will be "practically" of the same speed as the larger vessels; but the difference in tonnage will make the equality of speed very problematic. It is more satisfactory to learn that the new Indian liners will be specially adapted for these seas, and will be the most comfortable passenger vessels yet designed. That is well; but the increasing pressure of competition will assuredly make the question of speed as urgent in the case of the Indian passenger trade as it is found to be in the Australian.

THE reasons for a new Factory Act for India are to be found not only in the deficiencies of the present Act as such, but in the loose way in which it is worked. It is bad enough that it should allow children of the age of seven to be worked for nine hours a day—fancy nine hours a day when ten hours is regarded as a long day's work in England for grown men, and when the ideal time table is eight hours' work, eight hours' play, and wages accordingly. This would be severe in any case; when the children are weak it is cruel, and whether few or many are subjected to so hurtful a regime it should have no warrant on the Indian Statute Book. As a matter of fact we believe that the proportion of children employed is as small now as it was when the Commission reported in 1885, when only 985 children, according to the statutory definition, were returned as employed in the mills of the Bombay Presidency. But there are ways of complying with the statute quite within the reach of astute agents, and it would be worth while to inquire what means are taken to ensure that the young persons who are engaged in adult labour in some of our mills are really of the statutory age. Unless we are misinformed it would not be difficult to find in the Bombay mills children of eight and nine who are doing the work of "adults." That is to say, they have by some means been passed in as of twelve years of age and upwards, which means that the nine hours a day limitation which is laid down for children does not apply to them, and they work, when they are not too tired to turn up in the morning, from half-past five to six or seven in the evening. The Commission made some proposals for certifying the age of the children employed; it would be interesting to learn how the certifying is done now, and how it is that the intentions of the Act, which are plain enough, unsatisfactory though the provision for giving effect to them may be, are thus evaded. The remedy for this state of things is to insist upon children's work being limited to half the day. The objection has been taken that this would be evaded by working a child in one mill for the first half of the day, and in another for the remainder. But this could easily be guarded against by naming hours in which children should be excluded from the mills. The simple truth of the matter—and it is important that the Government of Bombay should recognize it without delay—is that things are worse rather than better than they were when nearly four years ago the Government itself concurred in the judgment of a Commission of its own appointing that the law was in urgent need of reform. We wonder if the National Congress, when it meets a few months hence, will be carried so far into the empyrean on the swift wings of Bengali rhetoric as to have no thought to give to the wants of the poor mill people, who cannot make speeches or write to the newspapers, but who have some very real grievances of their own quite worthy the attention of any assembly that has the good of the people at heart.

THE Allahabad Assistant Magistrate has dealt severely with one Goburdhun Das, who had endeavoured to carry on the too widely practised avocation of a lawyer's *dalal*. The man had gone to Mr. Strachey, a barrister, and asked him to go to Meerut to appear in a criminal case. The fee had been agreed upon, and an understanding arrived at in regard to expenses, when the defendant asked "*kya dalali dengé?*"—a sufficiently plain request for the tout's fee. The man had no real answer to the charge. He at first pretended that it was for himself that he wanted Mr. Strachey to appear, but the defence broke down on his subsequent admission that he was not a party in any criminal case. Three months' imprisonment, with a fine of fifty rupees, seems a severe punishment for a delinquency of this sort, and it will certainly serve, as the Allahabad Magistrate intended it should serve, as a warning to the tout wherever he carries on his profession in India. But it is quite true, as the Magistrate remarked, that it is impossible for the abuse to be checked without the help of the profession. If pleaders and advocates would always deal with men of this class as Mr. Strachey did the nuisance would come to an end. It could not survive for a month unless those to whom work was brought recognized the tout as an aide-de-camp worthy of his hire. It is not the client but the pleader who keeps him going, and the discreditable reciprocity that is established between the two is as widespread as it is difficult to root out, for counsel who have been in the habit of giving *dalali* to these people are not likely to get work without, and it might be inconvenient for them to turn round upon men who have been their accomplices in defeating the intentions of the Legal Practitioners' Act, and to bring to justice assistants to whom they are under some obligation.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, there was a long discussion on a proposition moved by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, that, subject to the permission of Government being obtained to the raising of the necessary loan, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 67,000 to provide for the purchase of land at Khetwady for a hospital for epidemic diseases. The proposed hospital was one of six, recommended to be raised in convenient centres of the city by a Committee of the Corporation, who had sent in their report on the subject four years ago. Dr. Blaney vehemently opposed the proposal to provide the city with such hospitals, which would really be so many *foci* for the spread of disease. When the acting Commissioner pointed out that Dr. Blaney was himself one of the members of the Committee who had recommended these hospitals, Dr. Blaney pleaded that it was "a very antiquated report," with which he could not now agree. Mr. Geary strongly supported the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The House of Commons last night rejected by 142 votes the Bill relating to the Channel Tunnel Scheme.

Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals supported the Bill.

INVESTITURE OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 28.

The durbar and dinner at the Residency last night were attended by the Minister and the Nizam and all the principal nobles and State officials. At the conclusion of the dinner the Resident proposed the Minister's health. He spoke in eulogistic terms of his administration and the general progress of Hyderabad. After dinner the Minister was invested with the insignia of the Order of K.C.I.E. The investiture was witnessed by a large and brilliant assembly who had been invited to Mrs. Howell's "At Home." Everything passed off most satisfactorily.

There are to be two days' public holiday to celebrate the Minister's decoration and confirmation in the appointment by the Nizam.

Sir Salar Jung returned this evening, and was met at the station by the Minister.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

Mr. Gantz, barrister-at-law, the newly elected Municipal Commissioner, has wired to H. E. the Governor that cholera has broken out in Black Town, and that it is due to the insanitary condition of the place. He visited the spot with Drs. Thomson and Conran, and then proceeded to the Municipal Office, and found the President and Health Officer both absent.

THE LATE KING OF OUDH'S JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The sale of the jewellery belonging to the estate of the late King of Oudh was held by Messrs. Hamilton and Company yesterday and to-day, which realised about a lakh of rupees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Verneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	42 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 27.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

6 a.m. ... 78·3
10 a.m. ... 77·3
2 p.m. ... 80·5
4 p.m. ... 78·6

MR. FRANK WATTS has been promoted to be Assistant Dewan of Travancore, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The Maharajah of Travancore, "says the *Western Star*," "cannot be too highly commended for so adequately recognising the long and faithful services, and the abilities of one, who has ever made it his constant study to discover and follow the best means of proving himself a worthy servant of a worthy Government."

A RAILWAY accident occurred at Kyauke, on the Mandalay Railway, on the 20th instant. Some women coolies who had gone to sleep under a truck attached to a ballast train endeavoured to creep out between the wheels while the train was in motion. Three got out safely but a girl about twelve years old had her arm cut in two, and an elderly woman had her legs above the knee crushed.

GOVERNMENT is taking steps to protect the mineral wealth of Burma. Prospecting licenses will be given to applicants of approved respectability, subject to the due observance of the existing rights of owners and occupiers. But such licenses will confer no exclusive rights or exclude other persons who may subsequently receive licenses from prospecting within the same area. Should the Government of India decide to grant concessions they will not take the form of monopolies.

THE subject selected by the Syndicate for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize Essay for 1889 is "The Position of Akbar in Indian History and his Influence on the Nations of India," and the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 200, for the best English Essay on "Moral and Social Progress of the English Nation under Queen Victoria," has been awarded to Mr. Govind Krishna Sovani, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

DURING the past week in Bombay 471 deaths have occurred, as against 381, the corresponding week of last year giving a death-rate of 25·89 per thousand per annum as against 21·22 last year. Of the total number of deaths, 8 were from small-pox, 13·7 from fevers, and 11 from cholera. The number of deaths from cholera in Girgaum is 7. The total number of births is given as 309.

MR. E. LAWRENCE has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector of Bombay and Inspector under the Factories Act during the absence of Mr. W. W. Drew.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, C.S., Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Baroda, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MAJOR C. W. H. SEALY, 2nd Assistant Political Resident and Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

CAPTAIN L. G. BECKHAM, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate in that station in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain H. W. Seymour. Captain Beckham has also been appointed First Class Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

MR. W. W. DREW, C.S., Acting First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, has been allowed furlough for six months.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, C.S., has been appointed Foreign Settlement Officer in the Ahmednagar district in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector.

THE annual examination of candidates for certificates qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service, under the new rules, will be held on Monday, the 1st October, in the premises of the Poona High School.

THREATS to burn down the Mandalay Palace, &c., within the walls have been received by the cantonment authorities.

A RUMOUR is current at Simla that, when the Viceroy goes, Sir Lepel Griffin will become a member of Council.

A MARLBOROUGH dinner is to be held at Simla during the current season, and all "Old Malburians" desiring to be present are asked to communicate with Major Tidy, Simla.

THE Rev. J. A. Sellar, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Deolali; the leave granted to the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., has been commuted into furlough on medical certificate for one year.

THE *Shanghai Courier* hears that Mr. Mollendorff is shortly expected to return to Corea. "He had to bear the brunt of opening the Hermit Kingdom to the nations of the world, and had an exceedingly difficult task to perform; there is no doubt that his policy was successful. With very little money at his back he inaugurated the foreign customs service for the King, who now receives a good revenue from this source, and it is daily increasing, proof positive that Corea is not the poverty-stricken country it has been represented by many to be. Mr. Mollendorff was adviser to the King and Commissioner General of Customs."

THE Brigade of Guards was never so rich in colonels as at the present time. The promotion of Colonel Wilson, of the Scots Guards, raises the number of brevet colonels to 29, against 17 lieutenant-colonels. The Grenadiers have 14 colonels and 6 lieutenant-colonels; the Coldstream, 6 colonels and 5 lieutenant-colonels; and the Scots, 8 colonels and 6 lieutenant-colonels. The Scots have unfortunately still 4 captains and lieutenant-colonels to absorb against the Grenadiers' 1 and Coldstreams' none; but this is compensated for by the number of field officers with Colonel's rank.

ERNEST DOWSING, aged seventeen, belonging to London, and who states that he arrived in Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th ult., from the Sarmatian, has surrendered himself to the police, stating that he had been the means of causing a boy to drown himself in one of the Liverpool docks. His story was that after leaving the Sarmatian he went along the docks, and began to play pitch and toss with a boy he accidentally met, and won a penny. The boy refused to pay and ran away, and was chased by Dowsing. Being hotly pursued, he jumped into a dock, and, it was alleged, was drowned. Dowsing was handed over to the Liverpool police, and is now awaiting investigation into the strange occurrence.

MANY ladies in society under various aliases are, it is well known, now employing their energies and capital as dressmakers and milliners; but now a dressmaker's shop has been opened in the vicinity of Oxford-street which is owned and personally managed by a gentleman whose brother is an officer in the Queen's Household, who himself cuts out all the dresses made at his establishment. He adopts what is known as the "scientific system" and is said by ladies to be a very clever cutter out. His services are in great demand by the fair sex, who say he has mysterious "wrinkles" of his own. Some of his fair patrons know him in society, but the majority only know him as one who can turn out a pretty gown.

CAPE advices give horrible details of the execution of four Basutors in the Orange Free State. The sheriff's nominee performed his work so expeditiously that when the district surgeon examined the body of the last victim, and intimated after the man had been hanging six minutes that he could feel no more pulsation, the hangman immediately cut the rope, and the body fell on the ground. When it was taken to the burial-place, and was about to be thrown into a hole with the others, people noticed with horror that the unfortunate man was not dead. The body was taken back to the place of execution and again hung up. When the body had been hanging upwards of ten minutes for the second time, the executioner hung on to the legs of the man to be certain that life was extinct.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT has hit a distinct blot in marriage law, remarks a contemporary. When British subjects abroad wish to be married they cannot be married at Embassies and Legations, except in accordance with the forms of the Church of England. At the Consulates it is different, for the Consular Marriage Act of 1849 enacts that any form or ceremony can be used, or even simple registration, at all Consulates authorized by the Foreign Office. We agree with Sir Henry that the same regulations should be extended to Embassies and Legations, in Order that Nonconformists should be placed upon a footing of perfect equality. The claim is so visibly just that it needs no argument to support it. A short Act of Parliament, which might be passed this session, would remove an anomaly which recalls the disabilities of the early part of the century.

THE Duke of Cambridge's protest against sending to India soldiers who have not reached the age of 20 has been endorsed in the most unqualified way. The annual sanitary returns show that the death-rate among "boy-soldiers" in India is terribly high, typhoid being the disease which is peculiarly fatal among them. The deaths from this fever among soldiers in their first and second years of service increased from 3·31 per 1,000 in 1877 to 8·63 in 1886; and medical officers have again and again reported that the extreme youth of the soldiers predisposes them to enteric fever. The disease recurs every year in regiments after the drafts arrive from England, and not the most elaborate sanitary measures can check the outbreaks. The percentage of men invalided in the first four years of their service has risen from 48 in the period 1871-75 to 68 in 1881-85, and there can be no doubt that this great increase has been mainly due to sending annually to India some 3,000 boys under the age of 20.

IN an abstract by the United States Consul at Mayence of the last reports of the German factory inspectors, reference is made to the inquiry carried out by a special committee into the practice of Sunday labour in the Empire. The committee was directed to ascertain to what extent German workmen are compelled to work on Sundays, and to obtain the views of employers respecting the limitation and prohibition of such work. The great body of large manufacturers and leading business men consulted on the subject have declared absolute prohibition of work on Sunday impracticable, but a majority was in favour of some limitation. A large number of manufacturers, representing different branches of industry and a number of industrial bodies, were examined. The report shows that it is customary in very large numbers of establishments for work to be done on Sundays. In those employing machinery it is common in 49·4 per cent. for 29·8 per cent. of the workmen to be so employed. In establishments where handiwork is done, it is usual with 47·1 per cent. of them to employ 41·8 per cent. of the workmen on Sundays. In trade and commerce 67·8 per cent. of the houses are open on Sundays, keeping 57 per cent. of the employed engaged. As a rule, neither factories nor business houses are open the whole day; but many do use the whole of Sunday. The result is that a very considerable part of the German working people get little rest on Sundays, and there is a disposition to remove the evil by legislation.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 26.

WE are having most delightful weather at present, and both climate and country remind one forcibly of dear old England. The plains are a vivid green, dotted all over with a lovely white flower—I have only heard it called the grass flower. These grass flowers make very pretty table and drawing-room decorations. Unfortunately, the stalks are rather too short to enable them to be used in bouquets, but mingled with maiden-hair they form lovely sprays for a dress and keep fresh wonderfully well.

The weather is so bracing that all kinds of outdoor games are now indulged in. Polo has begun again, and training for the coming races is going on energetically. I send you the prospectus of the said races. They promise well; let us hope the events will realise the promise.

Last Saturday, the Gymkhana sports were held. The only amusing event was the Gretna-Green Race. Each Jack had his Jill of course—"Jill," a very masculine looking being, got up in extraordinary garb in most cases. Some "Jills" only donned a riding skirt over "Jack's" dress. Each pair of ponies were joined by a rope, except those ridden by a splendidly got up butler and nautch-girl—Messrs. Lennox and Wilkinson—and these identical ponies won the race by a long distance. All the others came in singly, and anyhow one "fair one" appeared minus her two admirers. The funniest pair was a solemn Cavalier and an Irish Bridget, the latter our Irish Doctor, Doctor Donegan. This "daughter of Erin" came in alone, and like John Gilpin had lost her hat on the way. A Greasy Pole was made attractive by a box of cigars being fastened to its top, but notwithstanding the attraction Tommy Atkins could not be persuaded to attempt to gain the slippery summit. A native eventually achieved the triumph by scrubbing off the grease as he made the ascent. He had very many retrograde movements, but patience at length gained him the reward.

A very enjoyable quadrille party was given by the Warrant Officers of the Somerset Regiment, last Friday, in their Mess Room. The floor was perfect and the room decorated most tastefully, their own band was in attendance, and everything conduced to the entire success of the party. Plans and estimates are now in preparation for a Recreation Room, Institute, &c., for the Regiment. The Military are well cared for, for every amusement is found for the soldiers. They have a splendid Racket Court, which, I believe, is never used. And, in fact, their lives, in times of peace, were it not for the Commissariat porter, would veritably be lacking not even one crumpled rose leaf.

Appended is the prospectus:—

BELGAUM RACES, 1888.

Patrons: Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S.; Bde.-Genl. A. T. Cox. Stewards: H. H. Sir Desai of Savant Wadi, Chief of Sangli, Chief of Miraj, Col. Westropp, Dr. Pollen, C. S., The Agent of Kolhapur, Col. Cox, S. L. I.; Major Nugent, Royal Artillery; Captain Wray, Mr. J. Laird MacGregor, Chief of Mudhol, Chief of Kurandwad, Captain Stisted, S. L. I.; Captain Pritchard, D. A. A. G.; Mr. A. L. Molesworth, R. A.; Mr. H. King, 33rd M. I., Mr. H. Wilkinson, A.V. D., Clerk of the Course; Major Evans, S. L. I., Clerk of the Scales; and Mr. E. S. Brooke, Honorary Secretary.

1ST DAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1888.

THE PONY HURDLES, Rs. 300.—A hurdle race for all ponies. C. Bs. 13-3, other classes 13-2, to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches: winners once, 5 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 14 lbs extra. 1 mile over 5 flights.

THE SAVANTWADI PLATE, Rs. 300.—A flat race for all maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Ponies 13-2, to carry 11st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches; C. Bs allowed 10 lbs. Maidens of the day, 5 lbs. Distance ½ mile.

THE BELGAUM DERBY, Rs. 1,000.—A flat race for all Arabs and C. Bs. W. A. C. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Winners of a race, value Rs. 1,000, or twice of races, value Rs. 500, to carry 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day, 8 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

THE CLUB CUP, Rs. 400.—A flat race for all ponies 13-3 and under, the property of, and to be ridden by, Civil and Military Officers serving in Southern Mahratta, and members of any Club in Southern Mahratta or the Ceded Districts. Ponies 13-3, to carry 12st. 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. Bs allowed 10 lbs. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

THE CRITERION, Rs. 400.—A flat race for all horses W. A. C. raised 2 st. Penalties and allowances, as in the Belgaum Derby. Distance 1 mile.

2ND DAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1888.

THE GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE RACE, Rs. 400.—A hurdle race for all horses, W. A. C. raised 2st. Penalties and allowances as in Belgaum Derby. 1½ mile over 6 flights.

THE PONY CHASE, Rs. 300.—A steeple chase for all ponies. C. Bs. 13-3, others 13-2, to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Penalties and allowances as in the Pony Hurdles.

THE CHAMPION PONY RACE, Rs. 1,400.—(Rs. 1,000 for the first, 300 for the second, and 100 for the third.) A flat race for all ponies. C. Bs 13-3, other classes 13-2, to carry 9 st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches winners once, 5 lbs; twice, 10 lbs; oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any race, value Rs. 1,000, to carry a special extra penalty of 4 lbs. in addition for each such race won. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Distance ½ mile.

THE DESERT STAKES, Rs. 300.—A selling flat race for all Arabs and C. Bs. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 10st. 7 lbs. 2 lbs.; added or deducted for every Rs. 50, the selling price is increased or reduced by distance 7 furlongs.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES, Rs. 200.—A selling flat race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500, carry 10 st. 7 lbs.; 5lbs added or deducted for every Rs. 50, the selling price is increased or reduced by ½ mile.

There will be a third day's racing if subscriptions admit.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh, has been abolished.

LIEUT. J. DALLAS, R.E., has been granted furlough to Europe for 182 days.

MAJOR E. G. PALEY, 5th Lancers, has been ordered to join the regimental depot.

LIEUT. GEORGE GREGORY, G. I. P. Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

MR. RICHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIS has been appointed Lieutenant of the Bombay V. R. Corps.

LIEUT-COL CHARLES ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed a Colonel in the Army from 20th June.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. R. STEWART, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, has been appointed officiating Second-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps.

LIEUTENANT J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel G. Shaw, on leave.

MAJOR R. E. REILLY, Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for 3 months and Lt.-Col. C. F. Hughes, S.C., for 185 days, both on medical certificate.

THE services of Second-Lieut. H. G. Brown, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain F. B. Buist-Sparks, West Riding Regiment; and Captain P. R. Mockler, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Second-Lieutenant Purvis, Highland Light Infantry. To 4th Battalion: Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Boyle and Captain C. R. Hunter, Rifle Brigade.

THE following appointments are made:—15th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant G A Robertson, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. P. W. Pirie, appointed to the 18th Bengal Lancers. 17th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant B. M. Kempson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 23rd Pioneers: Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, from the 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 4th Sikhs: Lieutenant H. G. Burton to be Quartermaster. 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas: Lieutenant E. J. Drummond, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Bombay Lancers: Lieutenant C. E. Baynes, R. A., to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

AT the Simla Gymkhana on Monday, while Mr. Younghusband competed in tent-pegging, he was thrown from his horse and received a severe shaking. Lord Binning, in attempting to pass through a paper screen with Shumshad, was thrown to the ground, together with the horse, and both met with slight injury. Curtis, of the Viceroy's Band, was thrown out of a rickshaw on Saturday, and severely injured.

A VOICE FROM ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 28.

ON the 10th instant, I met a young lady on the main bund, and she asked my opinion as to what sort of weather we should have, as she was anxious that her party should not hurry away. I said that I looked for very enjoyable weather for ten or fifteen days or more. Well, we have had more than fifteen days of beautiful weather that the fly-away visitors would have enjoyed more than the whole season. Yet I never knew Matheran to be so thoroughly deserted. All the hotel-keepers and shop-keepers have gone, and even the Roman Catholic priest; but he will not be away long. A domestic calamity, in the drowning of a relative, takes him away. But I suppose there is a substitute in his place, for the chapel bell does not fail. *Our* little church looks as sad as the graveyard below it, and the bell may be enjoying the monsoon in sullen silence, but it looks melancholy.

The paths are mostly in fair walking condition except for the *gullibunds* made across them, which, besides obstructing the pedestrian, serve the purpose of putting some bread into the mouths of the poor coolies at the beginning of the rains, and again at the end of the rains, when they have to undo the work of the beginning and mend the roads they spoilt. There is one civilized being here—the Assistant Superintendent—who stays all through, and is a very important person at all times—a Hindoo whose functions even now are many, and in the gay seasons crushing. Mr. Santoji is as estimable as he is useful—a steady, trustworthy man who may always be relied on. He is great in physic, rain-gauging, library work, and gymkhana. Without him we should be nowhere, and as dear Tom Hood said: "And all for want of this *sine qua non*." But of course, without the Superintendent everything cannot go *tout a fait the chiz*. For instance,—the sluices of the two bunds were opened, and all the water let out before there had been enough rain to let the sources going, and the poor people were going about asking: Where shall we get water? Now if I were Superintendent, (which I shall be next year), as soon as the visitors were all gone, I would beat a *battakee* announcing that people were free to go to bathe and wash and swim and kick up and have high jinks in the main nullah for so many days, and if those days would not be the red letter days of the year my name is not Jack Robinson (*alias fils de rouge-gorge*). The people here are very poor and humble, and never get a lift to lighten, and thereby enlarge their poor souls. Now a revel only, in water for twenty or thirty days, would be more beneficial to humanity than a High Court vacation of twice the duration. The voiceless of this country must be led to feel that the powers have some thought for them. The more or less educated, carping Baboo would be nowhere if the helpless millions could get only a smell of the spirit of the generous-hearted Englishman. But to return to the bund. If the sluices were opened in the middle or even the end of July, the watershed of the main bund would get a washing, which even that inveterate sanitarian Dr. Barry (all praise to his name!) would, or ought to be, satisfied with; for, be it noted, that all the rainfall would be cleansing the watershed, and when the sluices were opened, the cleansing would be as complete as if the sluices had been opened as now, shutting out the people not only from the large revelry and enjoyment of their favourite element, but even from the meagrest use of it.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Smoking Concert, Volunteer Club, 9 p.m
„ 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
Gymkhana Cricket.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms. Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	7 74	10 8	9 78	9 91
June 27, Wednesday...	.....	.....	.....	0 13
„ 28, Thursday.....	2 22	1 84	2 5	.....
Total..	9 96	11 92	11 83	10 4
Total corresponding date of last year ...	23 18	22 41	19 72	23 6

THE *Pioneer* writes almost jubilantly on silver prospects on the strength of some "good news" it has received about the Currency Commission, which is showing an increasing bimetallist tendency. Its hopefulness leads it to contemplate a time when the rupee will be itself again:—"Whenever the time comes that the market knows bimetallism is going to be adopted, the market, more intelligent collectively than a good many of the men whose aggregate impulses give rise to its mysterious decrees, will feel that silver is going to go up and will bid for it or hold it accordingly. There will be money to be made by the people who are soonest alive to the coming change, and their action will be very rapidly adopted on all sides when it is once perceived that the British prejudice is going to give way. Nothing is required but the surrender by the British Government to the commonsense of mankind, and the restoration of silver is achieved. The other nations are all of one mind, though they cannot for pride's sake be quite explicit till the obstinacy of Great Britain is out of the way."

IN the recent consultations of physicians at the bedside of the Emperor of Brazil three nationalities were represented. The distinguished doctors were altogether seven in number; one was the Brazilian Viscount, Dr. Di Motta Moia; another the eminent Parisian Professor, Dr. Charcot; and there were five Italian physicians—Dr. Semmola, of Naples; Dr. Di Giovanni of Padua; Drs. Verga and Labus, of Milan; and Dr. Bruno, of Turin. Their consultations are being held up to general admiration in the medical world, not only for the marked success which has attended them, but for their splendid illustration of the courtesy which may be attained in the intercourse of great physicians, however entitled each may be to the pride of his special knowledge. Common report has made much of doctors' differences, but has never, perhaps, made so much of them as is implied in the public proclamation of professional admiration at courteous address and diplomatic graces among physicians abroad.

THE HOTELS OF WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letters from non-travellers, *i.e.*, from "Hotel" and "Resident," with considerable interest. Both evidently emanated from hotels (would I could call them hostelries as I was about to), though the latter tried very hard to conceal the origin of his epistle. Neither of the two met, or attempted to meet, the objections which have been raised against the hotels of Bombay. Both urged the well-worn plea: "What can we do? The houses are scarcely fit for godowns. We have good tables and experienced *chefs*, what more can any you want?" The answer to this is simple—Cleanliness and personal supervision. A *major domo* is not of the least use, however good or however experienced a man he may be, unless a watchful eye is kept upon him. But the chief aim and object of hotel people in Bombay seem to be to go as little into, and to be as little associated with, their hotels as possible. They would be offended were you to ask questions as to the prosperity of their houses. They drive about and sleep, while their servants gathering together somewhere out of sight, leave the hotels to take care of themselves, the consequence being, as so frequently recorded in the newspapers, Mr. So and So or Captain Somebody loses a purse containing £20 from his room. No one by any chance ever looks after the cleaning of the rooms, and as to peeping inside a bath-room to see whether it has been properly cleansed—the idea would be scouted with the utmost indignation. Is a hotel manager a *mehtrani*? In the meantime, the bath-tubs are rotting for want of a coat of paint, an offensive odour rises from the outlet pipe, and the hamal coolly tells you when you ask him about it that the pipe is stopped up—with pieces of soap doubtless which he has been too lazy to remove. If you complain to the manager you are a marked man. Your troubles increase from that day forward, and culminate in your leaving in a huff to go through similar experiences elsewhere. I would ask any resident in any Bombay hotel how often in a month are his mosquito curtains changed; how many times has his rest been disturbed by the squeaking of musk-rats in his bedroom which have gained an entrance through some neglected hole; how many times he has had to ask to have his table dusted; how many times he has sent away his plate to be re-washed before he could use it; how long he has had to wait for a potato if his own boy happened to be out of the way?

I was immensely amused by the cry about people refusing to pay for corkage. Look at the price lists for ærated waters at the Bunder; look at those of Kemp and Co. or Rogers, and compare the prices with what you pay at the hotels—the proportion is as one to four. To buy outside and to pay corkage honestly, you would save not less than 50 per cent. on the transaction. The hotel-keepers have made out a very poor case for the defence, and I earnestly hope that a Bombay Hotel Company, Limited, will speedily spring into existence.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 27. A TRAVELLER.

COLLECTOR-PRESIDENTS AND MOFFUSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very interesting letter which you have published in connection with the above subject from the pen of Mr. N. S. Ginwalla, will very likely act as a strong filip to those of our public-spirited men who have of late been racking their brains with the introduction of representative institutions in India. The writer has endeavoured from considerable personal experience to show that the scheme of local self-government in the Moffusil has hitherto proved a failure in consequence of the utter inability of non-official presidents; and the truth of the conclusion can scarcely be doubted. Although, like Mr. Ginwalla, I am also extremely disgusted with the growing evil; although I admit that the experience of the Surtees is in no way better than that of the Broach people; although the works of public utility and local importance are shamefully neglected through the sordid presumption and hypocrisy of numbers of our corporators; although Municipal administration was conducted a hundred times better by official presidents and nominated members, anterior to the memorable date when Lord Ripon, being struck with the excellence of the Bombay Municipality, promulgated the scheme of local self-government in May, 1882; still, in spite of evils like, and more formidable than, these I have mentioned, I, for one, cannot coincide with Mr. Ginwalla in his startling call upon Government to save the poor moffusilites. Can Mr. Ginwalla ever hope that once we are divested of this elementary right, there is any probability of a reacquisition? Certainly not. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to think that India will be prepared for advanced political rights for centuries to come without such juvenile experiments. Local self-government in the Moffusil is an evil, a danger, a perfect farce. But these evils are unavoidable. All political institutions are in the beginning fraught with serious anomalies; and the same may be said of the scheme in question. Would it not be sheer absurdity to go and ask the Government to restore us to our former dependence, because we have up to now failed? Does not this clearly prove that our desire for self-government was premature when we first demanded the right? Does it not prove that our convictions are unstable and peculiarly vacillating? And what will be the general cry after about five years' time if Government were to appoint presidents from the official ranks! Every native, even Mr. Ginwalla himself included, will come forward to petition the Government for a re-concession. And is not this a worse and more ridiculous farce than the one which is presented to the public view on the stage of our Moffusil Municipalities? The pointed retort from Government will very naturally be just the same as Jupiter is said to have given to the frogs—"No, since it was your own choice you must suffer the punishment due to your folly." I cannot scruple to say that Mr. Ginwalla's views are eminently impartial and unprejudiced; but his suggestion indirectly involves the abrogation of those aims and objects which our freedom-loving rulers, as well as our political leaders, have in view. Mr. Ginwalla somewhere maintains that local self-government is a training school for practical politics; then as such it is rather difficult to discover the reason why that school should be wound up in these days of the cropping up of political associations and the creation of a National Congress. If Mr. Ginwalla will look to and read between the lines the objects that dictated the policy of Lord Ripon he will see that, as our Viceroy himself said, "the scheme is intended to be an *instrument of political and popular education*." His Excellency was not so very scrupulous about administrative efficiency (which he thought would be attained in course of time) as he was about instilling into the native mind the principles of independence and self-help.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, June 27. H. F. DOCTOR.

A COMPLAINT FROM THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with astonishment the letter from "A Voice from the Ghauts," which appeared in your paper of the 26th. The kindness of the Thana Municipality in allowing the people to wash their clothes, however dirty, in clean water which can only be obtained from the public hydrants, is really a blessing instead of being a grievance, the more so at the time when cholera was rapidly spreading itself. As a fact, dirty clothes washed in muddy water, such as could be obtained, even now, with a scanty rainfall, from wells and ponds, would entail uncleanliness resulting in the spread of cholera. Your correspondent must be aware that the grand tank at the back of the Shree Kopneshwar Temple, which was daily resorted to by the people to clean their clothes, &c., in, has for the last two years been under repairs, and it is for this reason that the Municipal authorities have kindly tolerated their hydrants being used for cleaning clothes, &c., as they know that the water which becomes dirty by washing clothes in does not re-enter the water pipes so as to affect in the slightest degree the drinking water. It is, therefore, extremely unfair on the part of the residents to blame the Municipal authorities in the matter instead of feeling grateful.

Your correspondent would, I think, have, in the interest of the residents, done well had he invoked the assistance of the energetic Civil Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner to analyse and examine the water issuing from the hydrants, as I am afraid it is scarcely pure. It had a slight smell some time ago, which has, at present, abated owing to the fresh supply of water, but I fear it will relapse after the rainy season.

A RESIDENT.

Thana, June 27.

A FIRM in Peking has received an order for electric lighting of the old Northern Roman Catholic Cathedral at an expense of Tls. 6,000.

AN ADVENTURE IN NORTH CHINA.

THE Hon. Lewis Wingfield, whose charming story of China, "The Lovely Wang," has been read by almost everybody, sends to an English paper an account of a recent adventure of his in North China, written in his usual crisp, racy style. He writes:—

A traveller in so original and eccentric a country as China must be prepared to be startled at every turn, for it is an accepted fact that the denizens of the Middle Kingdom do everything in exactly the contrary way to that which is common in the West. Reverence for ancestors is the ruling principle of their lives. What was good enough for their grandfathers should be good enough for them. Hence, progress is an insult to the dead, and time-honoured institutions grow in esteem with increased hoariness, instead of becoming obsolete. One of the "good old institutions," which, tabooed here, flourishes unchecked in China, is that of brigandage and piracy. The rock-bound coasts of the Celestial Empire teem with fishermen, who ply their trade in crazy and picturesque junks in the most innocent-looking manner in the world. As they sweep under your steamer's bow, they show their yellow teeth, and "chin-chin" and laugh right merrily, but should the said steamer come to harm not a man among the apparently artless coast population but would instantly become a pirate and help to cut the throats of the shipwrecked. It is the habit of the European merchants in the Treaty Ports to keep sumptuous and elaborate house-boats, provided with sails and rowers, and to employ such holidays as they can snatch from business in rowing or sailing up the rivers, fishing or shooting on their way. As you slowly navigate the streams, you are struck by the number of small craft lurking under the shadow of the banks, or nestling in the clumps of bamboo that feather into the water, and cannot fail to mark with interest the sinister faces of their owners, as with fierce eyes and threatening mein they watch the Europeans pass. "They are burning to attack us," remarked my host one day, as on the upper deck we swung in our rattan chairs; "but they know that being sportsmen, we always are well armed. They are very handy with the knife, but have a wholesome dread of bullets. Bless your heart! these magnificent rivers are as rich in pirates as in fish, and woe betide the belated farmer's wife, paddling home in her sampan; for the glitter of her silver hairpins and bracelets in the moonbeams will bring about her as by magic a dozen ruffians, each an adept with his blade."

Evening at Hong Kong prosperous and well-ordered English settlement—if you engage a sampan after sunset it is customary for the constable on duty at the wharf to require your name and the boat's number for if left to the tender mercies of the rowers, it is not unusual for the straw awning to come suddenly down upon the head of the passenger and for knifes to strike through the matting. Although aware of these unpleasing Celestial peculiarities, I was genuinely surprised by the aspect of the vessel the first time I steamed over to Macao. Now, Macao, a Portuguese settlement, once the centre of the slave tr

there is an end to everything, however disagreeable, and patience is the queen of virtues.

The end came sooner than I thought, and my worst forebodings were realized. I think it was towards the end of the second night (still in a fog) that I started up, awakened by a blow upon the door. Life on boardship is so monotonous that a change from the routine of sounds fills the traveller with tremours. My watch hanging on a nail swung to and fro, and I saw that it was half-past three. Saw—for it was daylight—or lamplight—what? Beyond the small round open scuttle was the sheet of wool, but yellow now, not white. I knew what had happened before the second thud, which was followed by the voice of the gruff Dane, saying thickly, "Ship afire; come out." I was clad in the usual pyjamas and jacket of the far East, and leaping from my cot was beside the skipper in a twinkling. He was not sober but yet had his wits about him. "Take this," he said handing me a rusty cutlass, "and come. We have but two boats, We, Europeans, will take one—we must likely fight for it—the natives may have the other." Strangely enough (is not everything strange in China?) there was at first but little panic. If there had been, what a hell upon the waters, that overcrowded burning ship! She was fairly alight and flared like a box of matches, and through the opening in the deck came a smell of burning flesh, for many of the sleepers were so opimised as to lie charred beyond awaking. The two boats were safely lowered, for the sea was calm, and, with little difficulty, the knot of Europeans and Tartar sailors took possession of one and made off. Then there was a violent scuffle as the natives realized their situation. We saw them fighting in the smoke for the other boat with teeth and nails—but a walnutshell among so many—and I never saw anything more awful. The women and the men, with guttural cries and shrill screams, were swaying and writhing, black figures against the flame, then for a moment lost in smoke, to reappear and trussle. The boat was filled and got away, vanishing behind the fog curtain. The ship burned speedily to the water's edge, a lurid spot against the white: the water was full of specks that struggled for an instant and then sank. Wearily we approached and picked up a few, as many as we dared without sacrificing the lives of all. Then we made off to the right—the coast side—and as we turned our stern a hand rose up and clung to it. Deliberately, one of the crew unwound the small frail fingers and shook off the hands, and, leaning over, I could see a woman sink—a child in one arm tight clasped—in the clear water, her face turned upwards as she went, with white bubbles round her head, down, down, turning greener and greener, fainter and more more faint, until, at last, she melted out of sight.

Off into the fog, how far from land no one seemed to know, in a cockle shell overloaded. How lucky that the sea was calm: and yet, was it so? The waves were preferable to the pirates, for on that northern coast the fishers enjoy the worst of reputations. At daylight a fishing junk would swoop on us; or, if not, and we reached land, what then? Ill treatment, torture—a lingering death in a cage. I had recently been reading an account of Sir Harry Parke's sufferings and those of Mr. Loch not so long ago in this very region. How much better the sea than such a martyrdom! We rowed in batches, taking turns of an hour about—rowing for the sake of doing something, the future as grim as might be. We could not have proceeded more than three or four hours, making no sound but the dull rhythm of the oars in the rowlocks, when we sighted something through the mist, and my heart for one, seemed to get into my throat. Here was our fate, close to us now—the expected fishing junk or what? Perchance its owner might be an honest man. Strange! It was something taller and larger than a junk that was looming though the vapour, and white, whereas the latter are gaily coloured. The phantom bore down on us, and the captain, who had been glum and silent, uttered a shriek of joy. A gunboat! Yes. It was one of the new gunboats on the European model, of which Li-Hung-Chang is so pardonably proud, bound for Cheefeo, where Prince Chun was hourly expected. The Imperial yellow standard floated aft. We were taken on board and treated with the utmost kindness. In due course the spreading sands, and nestling temples, and the palaces of the missionaries of Cheefoo broke on our vision, and there—lying quietly at anchor, surrounded by barges piled high with merchandise—was my steamer! I was sent on board in the admiral's pinnace and for five minutes was quite a hero. Alls well that ends well. But I never forgot, and never shall and see again in dreams sometimes, the imploring face of that pale, mute Chinese woman, pitifully staring upward, surrounded by its auriole of bubbles, as it slowly sank down into the green.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

THE current number of the *National Review* contains an article on the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) in which some charming pictures are given of a life earnest and full of purpose.

The Princess found plenty to do after entering Bucharest as the bride of Prince Karl. State audience at first wearied her; but she soon took an actual interest in them, as part of her daily life. She writes:—

"It was at first disagreeable to me; I could not feign an interest that I did not feel. But now I see all men need sympathy. Now all men interest me, and I find they are all interesting; the audiences no longer weary me. I am delighted at the opportunity they afford. The smallest thing one can do one must do well that it may succeed: the smallest thing one can be one must be thoroughly if one would be anything." Her ruling proclivities had soon full scope; she found a dearth of schoolbooks and children's books, and gave occupation to many young men and women in the translation of her own French books, which were afterwards revised and corrected by the poet Alexandri. She also encouraged musical and theatrical ambition, and started societies for translation, for instruction, &c., that youthful energy might have another outlet than in revolutionary politics. After the death of her child her intellectual activity increased, and some of her most beautiful poems were written at this time. Acting on her own maxim, "In work, in great abundant work, must lie the consolation of sorrow," more societies were formed, more help and encouragement given to the people in every branch of industry and art. Painting-schools were started under the direction of Mdme. Pinel, a pupil of Horace Vernet, in which the Princess took lessons to set example; for the same reason she also attended the choral society, and joined in the singing. Her days were fully occupied; at five in the morning she rose and lighted her little lamp, for painting and other artistic work until eight, and after an early breakfast with the Prince was the audience-room thrown open and except for a momentary pause not closed for nine or ten hours. An hour in the day the Princess devoted to the Court ladies, to their private needs and interests; and another hour to those who had married and left her household. All were attended to, and to every one sympathy and assistance given. On Thursday evenings they had music; all native and foreign talent was encouraged and given opportunities. Another evening in the week they had readings of either a scientific French book or a modern Roumanian poet. She writes to her mother—

"I have begun something very pleasant; twice in the week Vacaresco reads to us the old Roumanian chronicles. He is as skilled as a professor, and has excellent delivery. Think of me in my "ideal" little room with my lamp *a abat-jours*, and later with the fountains playing, and the pretty girls moving to and fro among the trees and foliage busy with their needlework, while I have my pen in my hand to note every new idea. The great past is stretched before us in scriptural simplicity, or in classic Latin. It is precious. I hope to find material for poetical treatment. I have also started a school for painting. In future much shall be sung, and much shall be read. Everything that comes near me I put in motion. Nothing and no one can stand still."

The "Asyle Helene," corresponding somewhat to our English high school, was what perhaps received her particular care. Four hundred and sixty girls, between the ages of five-and-twenty years, studied there; and many of them only left to start as teachers elsewhere, earning 300fr. a month. For some time the Princess only took interest and gave encouragement; leaving actual direction, as she said, "to those who understood better;" but latterly, since taking her, "professorship," she has attended there as lecturer upon literature. Numerous societies were also started for the assistance of the poorer classes and peasantry. In 1874 she came to England, and on her return she wrote:—

"It is good for the soul to be filled with great impressions. One comes back so much the richer. I was enraptured like a child with England. How pleased I was to sit on the Strand and listen to the waves. To see London was a most alluring thought. . . . . How refreshing it is to lose oneself in its immensity. Until we went to Oxford we had never seen Max Muller, although we had often written and corresponded with him. He met us at the station and invited us to his house. The two days I spent in his peaceful household and charmed circle, which had then no rent, worked like balm on me. It was a happiness the most unhappy could not withstand, for it hushed the storm of being and gave new life. It was the happiness of philosophy. We also met John Stanley. I had at that time finished a little book for my mother, called 'Meine Reise durch die Welt' (My Travels through the World). Kingsley was present when I gave it to my mother. I showed him one little poem, 'Nur Eines.' Tears came into his bright blue eyes, and a sob burst from him. My mother wept with joy and pain. I only was tearless. The book contained poems from my confirmation to my thirtieth year, of which my mother knew scarcely one."

In the winter we find her at Bucharest, engaged with painting. 23rd Nov.—Art is a many-sided prayer; it rises from storm and pain in one soul to bring peace and rest into another. 7th Jan., 1875.—I do not translate much now because I write so much. The moment I take my pen in my hand my own thoughts stream forth, and it is difficult for me to sing others. Creation is the most beautiful, translation the most useful work. I am always inspired by what I read. So Bernstein's "Thoughts," especially the description of the Atlantic Cable, have made me write sea songs. Paul Heyse's ballads have filled me with five-verse strophes, which are so good.

Here is a note about her mind and plan:—"My highest ideal is so to write that each one feels as if he had written it himself. I have often tried for weeks and months to write something. It never leaves me alone until it is written. And then I forget it so completely I do not recognize the old idea. Each good-finished work is a step on which one plants one's foot to rise higher; naturally supposing one has placed one's whole strength and best self in it. In one's work one cannot give more than oneself, so every intellectual attainment must be perceptible in it, and tend towards its perfection."

During the war she worked among the wounded, moving from bed to bed, attending the operations, giving chloroform, and binding up wounds. She was with them day and night, and since then have the people called her "Muma ranitilor," the mother of the wounded. After the entry of the victorious army into Bucharest she writes:—"What a year is drawing to a close! At first I had courage for everything, and fought and struggled with confidence. But it was a difficult post for a woman alone. Trouble is forgotten in hard work. . . . God be thanked! Charles is there! I can slowly draw back into my nutshell, to my flowers, birds, books, and papers. It is an anomaly and a misfortune when a woman is forced to step into public life. . . . There is also brightness in this heavy time. With God's help the gnawing care at our hearts will be absorbed into a lasting peace: the pain and suffering be blotted out, and the good results obtained may work upon us with their brightening power.

THE LAND OF THE LOTOS-EATERS.

SOUTH of the Tunisian port Sfax, as the vessel heads for Gabes, the traveller gets his first glimpse of the land of the fabled lotos-eaters.

The coast-line to the right, says a writer, is the littoral of the Lesser Syrtis—the Syrtis Minor of the Romans—the traditional home of the "lotophagi" of Homer and Herodotus; and the island opposite, Djerba, which may occasionally be reached from the mainland further down at low water over what is known as the "Tarik el Djemal," or Camal's Back, is the famous island of the Odyssey where Ulysses and his companions, after their nine days' run along the North African shores, met with the well-known adventure. The appearance of the country between Gabes and Djerba certainly justifies tradition in there locating the home of the lotos-eaters; for the oases of the Syrtis littoral are among the most charming spots on earth, and the region comes nearer the ideal of that earthly paradise imagined by the Greeks than any other district of the Mediterranean coast. Admirably situated, the land is open to the sea and the cooling winds of the north-east, and thus enjoys a lovely and equable climate; the heavy rains of other parts are rare, and the extreme heat of the African interior is unknown. The approach is well adapted for small vessels, though, owing to the shallowness of the water, large ships cannot even get near the land. There is an enormous quantity of fish in the bays and inlets that exist there, and every variety of fruit and vegetable grows in the utmost abundance with scarcely any expenditure of labour. The region is just one in which men would be tempted to idle away existence in a sort of pleasant dream, and whence the traveller, once coming, would be inclined to roam no more.

Running into the tiny harbour of Gabes before a pleasant north-east breeze which just ruffles the water over which the light vessel skims, one cannot fail to be struck by the appearance of this oasis in which the town, or rather collection of villages forming the town, is situated. It looks like one huge forest of magnificent date-palms, some of them 80ft., and even 90 feet high. Near the ground is a dense undergrowth of smaller trees and bushes, which completely hides the stems of the big palms; so that the feathery tops of the dates, swaying gently in the wind, seem as though they rose out of a veritable sea of foliage extending as far as the eye can reach. On landing one finds that this forest of date-groves (there are said to be 600,000 here) is interspersed with plantations of oranges and lemons, almonds, citrons, and olive-trees. And everywhere around are the lotus-plants for which the country is famous—the Ziziphus lotus or *jujubier* as the French call it—and trailing wild vines. These vines grow to enormous lengths, creeping through the forest undergrowth, climbing the gigantic palm-stems, and hanging in festoons from tree to tree ninety feet high in mid-air, forming one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. Climbing and creeping plants with large blue flowers form arches of foliage lower down in the underwood, relieving the dark glossy green of the orange, the heavy hue of the lotus, and the dense black of the wild locust, or carob, which grows so abundantly everywhere in the East. Nothing can be more unlike the rest of the North African coast, with its arid sand-wastes, its glaring dunes and staring rocks all naked and bare, than the Gabes oasis of the Syrtis littoral, with its luxuriant vegetation, its superb palm-groves reaching almost to the sea, and the strange and charming forest scenery which some visitors have compared to the glowing richness of the Indian Archipelago.

Besides the orange, lemon, date-palm, and olive trees and jujube plants, there grows in this region the so-called Rhamnus lotus, the historico-mythological plant which appears to be the plant producing the lotus fruit of Homer—at least, so the best authorities now assert. It resembles somewhat the Ziziphus lotus or *jujubier*, which the Arabs call *seedra*. It has light green leaves, and in spring is densely covered with small pretty coloured blossoms. In autumn it produces a fruit which may be compared to a tiny round plum, smaller than that of the ziziphus; which, as many are probably aware, was long considered to be the Homeric plant, though hardly with sufficient reason. These diminutive plums have a sour sweet taste, extremely pleasant to some palates; and the Arabs of the present day are something more than fond of them: a fact which may or may not be twisted into proof presumptive in favour of the old fable of the Greeks. Desfontaines, the French botanist, gave a description of the plant nearly a century ago, and it certainly appears to have better claims to be regarded as the lotos of the ancients than any other yet put forward. Herodotus compares the fruit in size to the *skunos*, or olive, and its taste, he says, is like that of the *phoinix* or date, and the African coast-tribes, who live upon it, make a sort of wine out of it: a description which applies rather to the fruit of the Rhamnus lotus than to that of the ziziphus, which the Arabs term the "fruit of Paradise." The Rhamnus lotus is certainly one of the characteristic plants of this region of the Syrtis littoral, it has always been generally esteemed and eaten there; and it is far from improbable that this simple circumstance should have formed the foundation of the old world Greek myth about a race that knew no other food.

Djerba—also known as Meninx the "island of the lotus eaters," as even Herodotus calls it—is by no means so attractive a place as the mainland opposite, from which it is separated by a shallow bay which is supposed to be the famous Lake Triton. The isle lies very low, its most elevated ground not being more than about ninety feet above the sea level. It has none of the natural beauties of the neighbouring oases, none of the grand forest scenery that is such a prominent and charming feature of the palm region of Gabes. It is rich in industrial plants, has numerous olive yards and vegetable gardens, and the soil, though light and sandy, is extremely productive. The henna plan is largely cultivated, and also "jerdy," which furnishes the red dye used for imparting the staring colour which is such a favourite with all Tunisans. The people living on the island are much more interesting than the place. There is a very ancient community of potters at El-Kantara, two interesting Jewish congregations, each in its own village, at Harat el Kebire and Harat es Sogheira respectively, and a mixed community of Maltese sponge-drivers on the coast. The islanders are as fond of the fruit of the Rhamnus lotus as the Arabs of the mainland: who, by the way, belong to the curious sect of the Beni M'zab. The modern lotous-eaters of the Syrtis region are characterized by little of the dreamy indolence which the ancient fable regarded as a consequence of indulgence in the lotus fruit. They are keen hands at driving a bargain, and are remarkably wide-awake where a franc is to be earned. They do not, it must be admitted, ever do more than they can help or avoid, and, agriculture apart, in which they are as backward a people as possibly can be, the "lotophagi" now-a-days are principally engaged in the somewhat unpoetic occupation of dying the bournooses and breeches worn by the Tunisian residents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain H A Blake, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s.s. Rookcliff, 1,496 tons., Captain J. Borwick, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE Haji Cassam steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for Aden, and Jedda, laden with a general cargo and about 973 pilgrims for Jedda.

THE B I S N steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain N Rothwell, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Zanzibar, laden with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs Baker and seven children, as cabin, and 44 deck passengers.

THE Italian mail steamer D Balduino, Captain A Rocco, arrived here yesterday with the following passengers:—Mrs Forest, Major Colluy, Mr Grindlay, Mr C Lister, Mr Gulam Mahomed Munsee, and Mrs Steinberg and child.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain T Hughes, from the Persian Gulf ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and about fifty-nine passengers on deck. She experienced, while at sea, from moderate to brisk south-west breeze, a fine weather, and came across passing clouds, till Wednesday. Since then, till she arrived in port, she met with cloudy weather and rain.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N steamer Narenta, 986 tons, Captain C Dasanabos, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo, from Trieste (May 28) *via* Jedda, and Aden. She experienced moderate weather during her voyage. She coaled during the day, and left again for Marmagoa last evening, having been told off to tow the same company's steamer Medusa, which came to grief there a few days ago. The shaft of the latter steamer, it is understood, has given way. Although the repair may not take long, it has not been found practicable to make it good at the Portuguese port. The Narenta is expected to return to Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, in company with the disabled vessel.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in port, yesterday afternoon, from Hong Kong *via* Colombo, with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mr. M. M. Moses, Mr. Boyd, as cabin, and 113 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Roumania	2207	T. H. Hillcoat	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	R. G. Taitt	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rookcliff	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bangalore	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep
„ Bheema			Dida	Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1709	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Virginia	1515	J. Dixon	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Asama	2449	F. Newell	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	5	M. Mackenzie.
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	6	F. Bozzoni
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	7	E. Bates & Co.
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	8	E. Bates & Co.
„ P. Hendrook	2041	Collin	9	V. Ebram.
„ Robt. Farrowing	1335	A. Hughson	10	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf, June 15
	D. Balduino (s)	Rocco	Genoa, June 10.
	Narenta (s)	Dasanabos	Trieste, May 24.
	Java (s)	Rothwell	Zanzibar, May 26.
	Thibet (s)	Atkinson	Hongkong, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Narenta (s)	Dasanabos	Marmagoa.
	Rookcliff (s)	Borwick	Dunkirk.
	Colaba (s)	Blake	Calcutta.
29	Bangalore (s)	Fairweather	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddn.

The steamer D. Balduino, was entered for loading yesterday for Trieste, Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
24 Chusan s.....Nantes.....London, May 26.
Ethiopia s.....Paterson.....Bombay, June 2.
Simla s.....Major.....Moulmein, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Steamers Culna, Jumna, Goalpara, Liddesdale and Miranda. Ships Stronsa and Sindia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
26 Tibre s.....Colombo.
Scindia s.....Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

June.
25 M. Meanatchy s.....Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s—12 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 87 bales wool, and 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—7 bales skins, P H A Cader; 12 bales skins, J Purdhan; 20 bales hides, M Cureni; 12 bales skins, C Rajabally; 10 bales skins, S G Shirazee; 65 cwts gum, D Heerji and Co; 125 cwts gum, M M Hoosein; 140 cwts gum, W Gangji; 650 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersi; 375 cwts myrabolums, T Naranji; 240 cwts sandalwood, Norosji Framji; 1,800 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 24 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon Co; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, 750 cwts groundnuts, 75 cwts mustardseed, 15 cwts nuxvomica, 250 cwts olibanum and 3 cases nutmegs, N Lallji.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—300 cwts groundnut and linseed cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—2,000 cwts mowdaseed, G Motee and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 cwts wheat, 923 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbes s—40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

D Balduino s—440 bales cotton, F Sauqnet and Co; 420 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—12 bales shirting and T cloth, Finlay, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—68 cwts cloves, &c., H Dattoo.

Deccan s—52 bales twist and yarn, and 7 bales T cloth, Tata and Co; 45 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 200 chests opium and 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 12 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 80 chests opium, C Ebraham; 79 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 17 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 28 chests opium, and 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 27 chests opium and 31 bales twist, S Abhraham; 24 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, C M Birasania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—75 chests opium, E J Abraham; 9 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 120 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 75 chests opium, N J Abraham; 91 bales twist, S Abhraham; 26 bales twist T cloth, Tatta and Co; 24 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, J D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Hakim, Surgeon, 19th Madras Infantry, on station leave, from Secunderabad.

Wilbraham-Taylor, Major, Burma Rifle Brigade, on retirement, from Upper Burma.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June 28.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Sec 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate the Hon'ble F Forbes Adam to be an Additional Member of H E's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Second Lieut H G Brown, Offig Sqdn Officer, on probation, 3rd Bo Cavy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The appointment of Fort Adjt Asirgarh, is abolished from the 1st July 1888.

G I P R Vol Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Lieut G Gregory.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th May 1888:—5th Bo Cavy—Ressaidar Sarfaraz Khan to be Resaldar vice Shaikh Muhammad, deceased; Jamadar Abdur Razak Khan to be Ressaidar vice Sarfaraz Khan, promoted; and Kote Dafedar Abdul Rashid Khan to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Abdur Razak Khan, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 10th June 1888:—2nd Bo Infantry—Jamadar Karidad DeMello to be Subhedar vice Shaikh Aminudin, pensioned, and Havaldar Bhagnac Itnac to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Karidad DeMello, promoted.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—First Grade Asst Apothecary E G Barnard, Subordinate Medl Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Depy Commissary and Honry Capt W Spencer. Unattached List.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate, under Rule IX, Note 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut J Dallas, RE, Asst Engr, First Grade.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major R E D Reilly, S C, three months, medical certificate; and Lieut Col C F Hughes, S C, one hundred and eighty-five days, medical certificate.

B Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieut—R A Willis, Gent.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India No 505, dated 22nd June 1888, is republished:—

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Cols in the Army—Lieut Col C Alexander Cunningham, Bo. S C.,—20th June 1888.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J A Sellar, M A, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Devlali.

The leave for six months on urgent private affairs granted to the Rev H N Midwinter, M A, by Notification No 6, dated 20th Jan 1888, has been commuted by the Secy of State into furlough on medical certificate for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Cotgrave is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Supt of Police, Khandesh, until the date on which he was relieved of the duties of Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, by Mr. D. Davies.

Mr J L Jenkins, C S, Supt of Revenue Survey, Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date after the 10th June 1888 as he may avail himself of it.

Major C W H Sealy, Second Assist Political Resident and Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 10th July 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt L G Beckham, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H. W. Seymour.

Capt L G Beckham is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt Beckham to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr M P Khareghat is appointed to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana till further orders.

Mr Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar is appointed to be a Special Magistrate under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Babaji bin Moruji Patil Kolugde is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the villages of Targaon, Kiroli, Takle and Borgaon in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Dist.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr Yeshwant Shidheshwar Shende, Inamdar, residing in Targaon in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Dist, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that taluka, vice Mr. Moru Patloji Patil Kolugde, deceased.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 28th inst, and for the period ending 31st July 1888.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Kaira Dist to be Visitors of the Dist Jail at Kaira:—Mr G Carmichael, Assist Collr and Magistrate, First Class; and Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Dist Depty Collr and Magistrate, First Class.

Mr Gundo Dewaji has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist during the absence of Mr Ramchandra Bhimrao on leave.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wag assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara District on the 2nd inst.

Mr W D Sheppard, Magistrate of the Second Class in the Belgaum Dist, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial (Sec 206).

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle and Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Phatak respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 13th inst.

The Govr in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Balwantrao Wamnaji, *sub pro tem* Mahalkari of petha Umbargaon in the Thana Dist, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Clause (l) of Rule 7, Chapter XI of the Grant-in-aid Code promulgated with Govt Notification No 798, dated 16th May, 1887, viz:—"(l) the building site, if granted by Government, may be resumed by them, and the building, if any, standing thereupon may be entered upon and taken possession of by Government and be used or disposed of by Government at their discretion, for educational purposes, or, if it shall appear to Government expedient, for any other purpose."

With reference to Govt Notification No 946, dated the 31st ultimo, it is hereby notified that Messrs C H Candy and J Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rajaram College on the 4th inst.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 945, dated the 31st ultimo, it is hereby notified that Messrs F G Selby and C H Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal, Rajkumar College, on the 4th inst.

With reference to Govt Notification No 549, dated the 30th March 1886, it is hereby notified that Messrs Arthur Barrett and F G Selby respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Deccan College on the 5th inst.

Mr. K J Saujana assumed charge of the acting appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College on the 11th inst.

Miss A G Walters, Second Assist, Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has passed an examination in Gujarati according to the higher standard.

Mr A Barrett assumed charge of the appointment of Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College on the 11th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W W Drew, CS, Acting First Assist Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed furlough for six months from such date in July 1888 as he may avail himself thereof.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Bapuji Govind, seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Karmala in the Sholapur Dist, to be Seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Madha in the same district; and Mr Ghanashram Bapuji, seventh grade Sub Registrar of Madha in the Sholapur Dist, to be seventh grade Sub-Registrar of Karmala in the same district.

Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Kanara District.—Mr Viraya Lochanaya, Offig Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, from 3rd Nov 1887 to 20th Feb 1888 and from 11th March to 4th May 1888; Mr Timmaji Venkatesh, Offig Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, from 1st to 10th March 1888; Mr Rudragauda Basangauda, Offig Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 8th March to 9th May 1888; Mr Bapu Vithoji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Supa, from 22nd Jan to 25th April 1888; and Mr Sheshgiri Manjaya, Offig Sub-Registrar of Honavar, from 24th April to 2nd May 1888.

Dharwar District.—Mr Bhisto Lakshman, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi, from 28th March to 7th May 1888.

Ahmednagar District.—Mr Pralhad Digambar, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, from 6th to 13th May 1888.

Ahmedabad District.—Mr Durgeshvar Natvarji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 24th Feb to 7th March 1881; Mr Varajlal Nathu, Offig Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 8th March to 10th April 1888; and Mr. Mathuradas Durgaram, Offig Sub-Registrar of Parantij, from 10th to 18th April 1888.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to extend until the 30th of June 1889 the tenure by Surgn-Maj P Murphy, M D, M Ch, of the office of Supt of Mahableshvar.

The undermentioned officer passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th April 1888:—Mr Jagannath Vithal Dhond, Registry Clerk, Ratnagiri.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Lawrence, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Bombay, and the officer to receive notices under Sec 8 of the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 within the same limits, during the absence of Mr W W Drew, C S, or till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Anubhai Mahipatram Nilkant is appointed to the medical charge of the Ranchodlal Dispensary, with effect from 5th June 1888.

Assist Surgn Anubhai Mahipatram Nilkant was placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 1st to 4th June 1888, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luxman Nulkar, CIE, to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona, vice Mr. Kashinath Parshram Gadgil, resigned.

Surgn-Major G Waters, LRCS, LRCP, was appointed to act as Presidency Surgn, Third Dist, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, from 25th April 1888, after office hours, to 30th May 1888

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Keshav Janardan, Sub-Engr, third grade, to be an Honry Assist Engr, third grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence to Mr L N Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assist to the Prothonotary, from the 5th to the 17th June 1888.

Mr. Limjee resumed his duties on the morning of the 18th inst.

Appellate Side.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Sitaram Yashvant Dalvi, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Vishnu Kashinath Lele a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Dharwar Dist in lieu of the one for the Satara Dist which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr R A L Moore delivered over and Mr Umedram Ranchoddas received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Surat, on the 16th inst.

Mr G W Vidal delivered over and Mr H E Winter received charge of the office of the Collr, Dist Magistrate and Political Agent, Thana, on the 20th inst.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai delivered over and Mr R A L Moore received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 18th inst.

Rao Saheb Anna Gopal delivered over and Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collr, Thana, on the 20th inst.

Central Division.

Messrs W P Symonds, C S, and A C Logan, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assist Collr and Magistrate, Poona, on 11th June 188.

Messrs L G Deshmukh and P C H Snow respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Satara, on 11th June 1888.

Messrs N B Divatia and M C Gibb respectively delivered over and received charge of the Revenue and Magisterial work of the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi

NOTICES.

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Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d,, 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE' Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Satari	Dapki
Masjid ,,	Bhupura	Shupura	Akola
Byculla ,,	Sowda	Akola	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver		Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Tannah*a*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjuta*b*	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*ab*	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah*b*
Khadavali	Sangajl	Lanowlee*a*	Pownar
Wassind	Karli	Karnd	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurda	Hurda*a*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussara*ba*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kelm
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*bad*	Barsee R
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Corocolee	Unger
	Dularia	Xoeat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*a*	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Sholapura*c*
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond*b*	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munnar	Sohagpore*ad*	Deeksal and Bheegwan	Doodmah
Nandgaum*a*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Naidongree	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bahal	Warengaum	Shahabad*abc*
Kajgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee		BiswaBridge	Road
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Siscowlee	Kuruk Bali	Jullum*b*	Chicksago
Julgaum		Sheagaum*a*	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*a*	Shankarpalli	Secunder a-
Mukid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallir	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do. City.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or *c* From to 13 minutes for Refreshment. 50 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

DO YOU KNOW?—That SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES surpass all others for cheapness, purity, and strength of flavour? Being distilled by a patent process, they retain the delicate aroma of the finest Coffee, from which they are prepared. They are now used in thousands of Households, Hotels, and Restaurants in Great Britain and the Colonies, and are praised by all. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Beware of imitations of Bottles and Labels.

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THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

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MAWSON'S

NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

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QUININE & CAMPHOR

PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

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A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!!

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

PATENT WATER-TUBE

STEAM

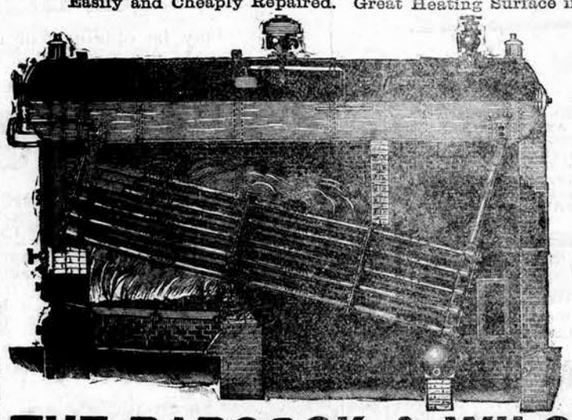
BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of Lavender Salts they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

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EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

Special Terms granted toClubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICES.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

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A BOON TO SUFFERERS.

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonial

From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Ecclefe, Ayr, N.B.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial to strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and remit 10s. for HARNESS ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.

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Corner of Rathbone Place.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
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Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

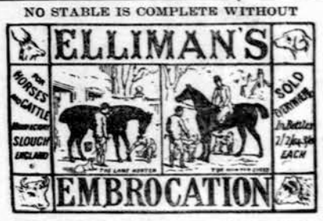
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE. Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

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ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
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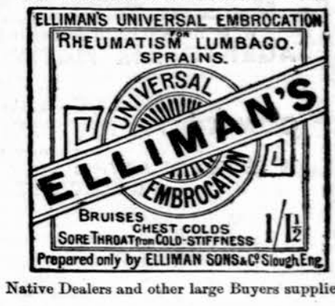

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
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Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in **Switzerland,** carefully examined and tested there, and again in our **Establishment** at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in **small** or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

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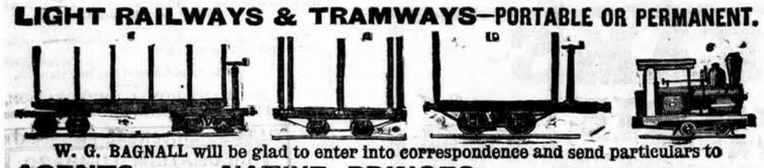

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

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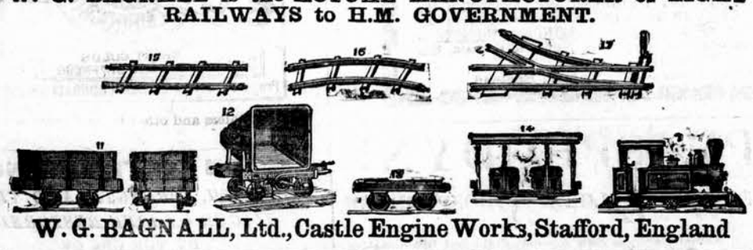

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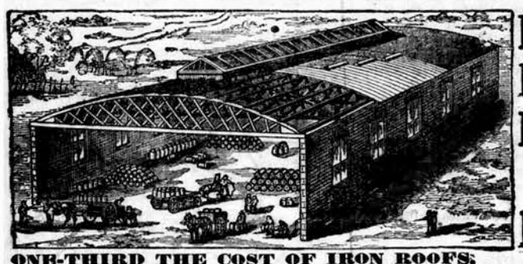

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MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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Rs. 8-8. THE "WATERBURY" **Rs. 8-8.**

PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

WHAT THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SAY OF THE "WATERBURY."

The WATCHMAKER (London) says :—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
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The MANCHESTER COURIER says :—"They are admirable time-keepers."
The BIRMINGHAM POST says :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."
The GLASGOW HERALD says :—"A good time-keeper."
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The LEEDS MERCURY says :—"Keeps excellent time."
The SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH says :—"Never has a better article been produced for the money."
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The BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR says :—"Handsome in appearance, and a marvel of horological mechanism."
The BRISTOL OBSERVER says :—"A surprisingly good watch."
The NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS says :—"A marvel of cheapness, and a good time-keeper."
The HALIFAX TIMES says :—"A real watch, of good appearance, and which will keep excellent time."

Rs. 8-8.

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says :—"It keeps time wonderfully."
The PICTORIAL WORLD says :—Our own experience is that the watch is perfectly reliable."
The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin) says :—"Serviceable to all. Altogether a capital article.
The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says :—"Extremely good time-keepers."
The BELFAST NEWS LETTER says :—"An excellent time-keeper."
The BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG says :—"An excellent and reliable time-keeper."
The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says :—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A
KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, 'BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, or ALLAHABAD,' a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

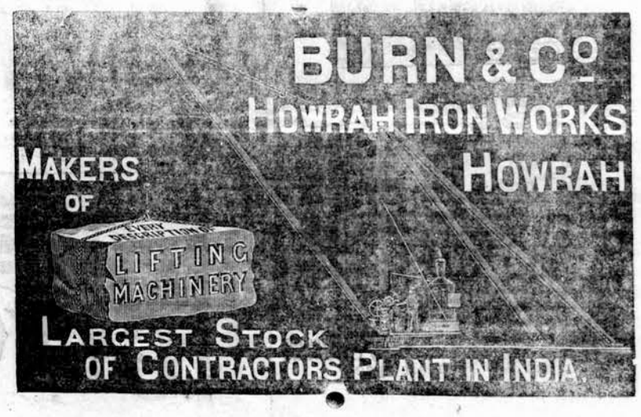
THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.



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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS! VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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DISINFECTANTS

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NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour, excellent qualities of which are unequalled, well known and highly appreciated, [illegible] commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co., Bombay.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their [illegible]

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its beneficial have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an [illegible] of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various Imitations which are being made.

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